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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XIV.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1845.

CANTON, CHINA:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

1845.

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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XIV.—JANUARY, 1845.—No. 1.

ART. I. *Comparative English and Chinese Calendar for* 1845; *list of foreign residents in China; commercial houses; colonial government of Hongkong; H. B. M.'s military forces and consular establishments in China; other foreign consuls; Portuguese government in Macao.*

TEMPUS FUGIT: and what havoc of men and things do we behold! Even in China—where decrees and forms altered not—what changes have we seen! The relations of this government with foreign nations have been changed. Their forms of address and communication are changed. Great movements there have been here in the political world. And all these are but the precursors of others still greater. So we hope, expect, believe. For China cannot, assuredly she cannot, go back to her former isolated and secluded state. A little while ago, only one small spot of ground was here allowed to foreigners, and even that was granted as a special favor. Now foreigners are numerous, and reside in many places, and widely remote. By these changes augmented obligations are imposed on the whole Christian world, and especially on those governments that have formed treaties with China, and on those individuals who reside among the Chinese. On this theme we cannot now enlarge.

On the next page we give a comparative English and Chinese Calendar, and then follow lists of foreign residents, &c. In that long list of names we see those of only fifteen persons who were in China when the first number of the Repository was issued in 1832.

Jan.	11& 12m	*Feb.*	12& 1m.	*Mar.*	1& 2m.	*April.*	2& 3m.	*May.*	3& 4m.	*June.*	4& 5m.	*July.*	5& 6m.	*Aug.*	6& 7m.	*Sep.*	7& 8m.	*Oct.*	9& 10m	*Nov.*	10& 11m	*Dec.*	11& 12m
1 *w*	23	1 *s*	25	1 *s*	23	1 *t*	25	1 *t*	25	1 *S*	27	1 *t*	27	1 *f*	28	1 *m*	30	1 *w*	1	1 *s*	2	1 *m*	3
2 *t*	24	2 *S*	26	2 *S*	24	2 *w*	26	2 *f*	26	2 *m*	28	2 *w*	28	2 *s*	29	2 *t*	1	2 *t*	2	2 *S*	3	2 *t*	4
3 *f*	25	3 *m*	27	3 *m*	25	3 *t*	27	3 *s*	27	3 *t*	29	3 *t*	29	3 *S*	1	3 *w*	2	3 *f*	3	3 *m*	4	3 *w*	5
4 *s*	26	4 *t*	28	4 *t*	26	4 *f*	28	4 *S*	28	4 *w*	30	4 *f*	30	4 *m*	2	4 *t*	3	4 *s*	4	4 *t*	5	4 *t*	6
5 *S*	27	5 *w*	29	5 *w*	27	5 *s*	29	5 *m*	29	5 *t*	1	5 *s*	1	5 *t*	3	5 *f*	4	5 *S*	5	5 *w*	6	5 *f*	7
6 *m*	28	6 *t*	30	6 *t*	28	6 *S*	30	6 *t*	1	6 *f*	2	6 *S*	2	6 *w*	4	6 *s*	5	6 *m*	6	6 *t*	7	6 *s*	8
7 *t*	29	7 *f*	1	7 *f*	29	7 *m*	1	7 *w*	2	7 *s*	3	7 *m*	3	7 *t*	5	7 *S*	6	7 *t*	7	7 *f*	8	7 *S*	9
8 *w*	1	8 *s*	2	8 *s*	1	8 *t*	2	8 *t*	3	8 *S*	4	8 *t*	4	8 *f*	6	8 *m*	7	8 *w*	8	8 *s*	9	8 *m*	10
9 *t*	2	9 *S*	3	9 *S*	2	9 *w*	3	9 *f*	4	9 *m*	5	9 *w*	5	9 *s*	7	9 *t*	8	9 *t*	9	9 *S*	10	9 *t*	11
10 *f*	3	10 *m*	4	10 *m*	3	10 *t*	4	10 *s*	5	10 *t*	6	10 *t*	6	10 *S*	8	10 *w*	9	10 *f*	10	10 *m*	11	10 *w*	12
11 *s*	4	11 *t*	5	11 *t*	4	11 *f*	5	11 *S*	6	11 *w*	7	11 *f*	7	11 *m*	9	11 *t*	10	11 *s*	11	11 *t*	12	11 *t*	13
12 *S*	5	12 *w*	6	12 *w*	5	12 *s*	6	12 *m*	7	12 *t*	8	12 *s*	8	12 *t*	10	12 *f*	11	12 *S*	12	12 *w*	13	12 *f*	14
13 *m*	6	13 *t*	7	13 *t*	6	13 *S*	7	13 *t*	8	13 *f*	9	13 *S*	9	13 *w*	11	13 *s*	12	13 *m*	13	13 *t*	14	13 *s*	15
14 *t*	7	14 *f*	8	14 *f*	7	14 *m*	8	14 *w*	9	14 *s*	10	14 *m*	10	14 *t*	12	14 *S*	13	14 *t*	14	14 *f*	15	14 *S*	16
15 *w*	8	15 *s*	9	15 *s*	8	15 *t*	9	15 *t*	10	15 *S*	11	15 *t*	11	15 *f*	13	15 *m*	14	15 *w*	15	15 *s*	16	15 *m*	17
16 *t*	9	16 *S*	10	16 *S*	9	16 *w*	10	16 *f*	11	16 *m*	12	16 *w*	12	16 *s*	14	16 *t*	15	16 *t*	16	16 *S*	17	16 *t*	18
17 *f*	10	17 *m*	11	17 *m*	10	17 *t*	11	17 *s*	12	17 *t*	13	17 *t*	13	17 *S*	15	17 *w*	16	17 *f*	17	17 *m*	18	17 *w*	19
18 *s*	11	18 *t*	12	18 *t*	11	18 *f*	12	18 *S*	13	18 *w*	14	18 *f*	14	18 *m*	16	18 *t*	17	18 *s*	18	18 *t*	19	18 *t*	20
19 *S*	12	19 *w*	13	19 *w*	12	19 *s*	13	19 *m*	14	19 *t*	15	19 *s*	15	19 *t*	17	19 *f*	18	19 *S*	19	19 *w*	20	19 *f*	21
20 *m*	13	20 *t*	14	20 *t*	13	20 *S*	14	20 *t*	15	20 *f*	16	20 *S*	16	20 *w*	18	20 *s*	19	20 *m*	20	20 *t*	21	20 *s*	22
21 *t*	14	21 *f*	15	21 *f*	14	21 *m*	15	21 *w*	16	21 *s*	17	21 *m*	17	21 *t*	19	21 *S*	20	21 *t*	21	21 *f*	22	21 *S*	23
22 *w*	15	22 *s*	16	22 *s*	15	22 *t*	16	22 *t*	17	22 *S*	18	22 *t*	18	22 *f*	20	22 *m*	21	22 *w*	22	22 *s*	23	22 *m*	24
23 *t*	16	23 *S*	17	23 *S*	16	23 *w*	17	23 *f*	18	23 *m*	19	23 *w*	19	23 *s*	21	23 *t*	22	23 *t*	23	23 *S*	24	23 *t*	25
24 *f*	17	24 *m*	18	24 *m*	17	24 *t*	18	24 *s*	19	24 *t*	20	24 *t*	20	24 *S*	22	24 *w*	23	24 *f*	24	24 *m*	25	24 *w*	26
25 *s*	18	25 *t*	19	25 *t*	18	25 *f*	19	25 *S*	20	25 *w*	21	25 *f*	21	25 *m*	23	25 *t*	24	25 *s*	25	25 *t*	26	25 *t*	27
26 *S*	19	26 *w*	20	26 *w*	19	26 *s*	20	26 *m*	21	26 *t*	22	26 *s*	22	26 *t*	24	26 *f*	25	26 *S*	26	26 *w*	27	26 *f*	28
27 *m*	20	27 *t*	21	27 *t*	20	27 *S*	21	27 *t*	22	27 *f*	23	27 *S*	23	27 *w*	25	27 *s*	26	27 *m*	27	27 *t*	28	27 *s*	29
28 *t*	21	28 *f*	22	28 *f*	21	28 *m*	22	28 *w*	23	28 *s*	24	28 *m*	24	28 *t*	26	28 *S*	27	28 *t*	28	28 *f*	29	28 *S*	30
29 *w*	22			29 *s*	22	29 *t*	23	29 *t*	24	29 *S*	25	29 *t*	25	29 *f*	27	29 *m*	28	29 *w*	29	29 *s*	1	29 *m*	1
30 *t*	23			30 *S*	23	30 *w*	24	30 *f*	25	30 *m*	26	30 *w*	26	30 *s*	28	30 *t*	29	30 *t*	30	30 *S*	2	30 *t*	2
31 *f*	24			31 *m*	24			31 *s*	26			31 *t*	27	31 *S*	29			31 *f*	1			31 *w*	3

LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CANTON, MACAO, HONGKONG, AMOY, FUCHAU, NINGPO, AND SHANGHAI.

N. B. In this list, the *initial* of the names of these several places stands instead of the whole name: *ab* for absent. In several instances the place of residence cannot be determined. Much care has been taken to make the list correct, and it is hoped that such errors as have escaped notice, will be viewed indulgently.

Abbott, A.	*br*	
Abeel, Rev. David.	*am*	a
Abraham, Bowman,		
Alcock, R. and family	*br*	a
Almack, W.	,,	
Allanson, William & fam.	,,	m
Anderson, John	,,	h
Anderson, Patrick	,,	
Anderson, Alexander, & fam.	,,	m
Anjer, J. C.	,,	
Anthon, Joseph C.	*am*	c
Ardaseer, Furdoonjee,	*par*	
Ashworth, Edward	*br*	h
Aspinall, Thomas	,,	s
Azevedo, Luiz M.	*por*	h
Badenoch, P.	*br*	h
Backhouse, John	,,	c
Ball, Rev. D. M. D. and fam.	*am*	h
Balfour, capt. George	*br*	s
Bancker, James A	*am*	c
Baptista, Joaõ S.	*por*	s
Barrett, R.	*br*	h
Barradas, Francisco C.	*por*	h
Barretto, C. A. and family	,,	m
Barretto, João A.	*por*	h
Barretto, Luiz	,,	h
Barsi, Rev. Romuald	*ital*	h
Bates W. Edward	*am*	
Bateman, J.	*br*	
Beale, T. C.	,,	c
Bell, W.	,,	h
Bevan, W. F.	,,	h
Bevridge, A.	,,	h
Benza, Rev. Jeremiah	*ital*	
Best, ———	,,	
Boulle, N.	*fr*	h
Bird, Alexander	*br*	h
Bird, G. Alexander,	,,	h
Birdseye, T.	,,	h
Birley, F. B.	,,	c
Blenkin, W.	ab ,,	h
Blulse, ——	,,	h
Board, Charles	,,	c
Bolt, C.	*ger*	h
Bomanjee Muncherjee	*par*	
Bonham, Henry B.	*br*	h
Borton, James	,,	h
Bourne, Henry F.	,,	
Boustead, Edward	,,	m
Bovet, L.	*sw*	
Bowman, J.	*br*	
Bowman, C.	,,	s
Bowman, Abraham,	,,	s
Bowring, H.	,,	h
Bowring, J. C.	,,	h
Bowra, C. W.	,,	h
Bowra, W. A., and family	,,	h
Braham, H. B.	,,	h
Braine, George T.	,,	h
Braga, J. J. R.	*por*	h
Bremridge, R.	*br*	h
Bridgman, Rev. E. C. D. D.	*am*	h
Bridgman, James G.	,,	h
Brimelow, Jno.	*br*	h
Brookes, ———	,,	
Brooksbank, ——	,,	h
Brown, Rev. S. R. and fam.	*am*	h
Brown, John		
Bruce, M.	*br*	h
Bruce, George, C.	,,	c

Bruce, Frederick W. A. *br* h
Bruen, John S. *am*
Buist, ——— ,,
Buckler, W. ,,
Buchannan, Joseph *br* h
Buffa, Rev. Francis *ital* h
Bulsing D. *du* m
Bull, Isaac M *am* c
Burd, John *da* h
Burgass, Richard ab *br*
Burgess, E. N. ,, h
Burn, D. L. ab ,, h
Burjorjee Framjee, *par.*
Burjorjee Sorabjee, ,,
Bush, F. T. *am* h
Butt, John *br* h
Buxton, Travers ,,
Byworth, G. ,,
Cacho, Anton ,, h
Caine, William ,, h
Cairns, John ,, h
Calder, A. ,, h
Caldwell, D. R. ,, h
Callery, J. M. *fr* m
Campbell, S. *br*
Cannan, John H. ,, h
Carpenter, F. S. ,,
Carter, Augustus ,, h
Carr, H. J., and family ,, h
Carr, John ,, h
Carvalho, jr., A. H. and fam. *por* h
Carvalho, J. H. ,, h
Case, W. ab *br*
Castro, L. d'Almada *por* h
Castro, J. M. d'Almada ,, h
Cay, Robert D. *br* h
Chapman, Frederick ,,
Chinnery, George ,, m
Clark, H. ,, h
Clark, W. ,, h
Clayton, E. W. ,,
Cleverly, Charles St. George ,, h
Cleverley, Osmund ,,
Clarke, George ,, h
Cobham, —— ,, n
Cohen, Saul ,, h
Cohen, E. ,, h
Colasso, ——— ,,
Cole, R. and family *am* m
Colombier, Rev. Peter *ital* h
Collins, Joseph *br* h
Collins, James ,, h
Compton, J. B. ,, h
Compton C. S. ,, c
Compton, Spencer ,, s
Comstock, S. W. *am* l
Connor, W. *br* h
Coobear Hurjeewun, *hin*
Cooke, Henry *br* h
Cooke, S. J. ,, h

Cooling, ——— ,, h
Cooper, Mathew ,, h
Cooverjee Bomanjee *par* h
Cortella, A. M. *por*
Cowasjee Pallanjee *par*
Cowasjee Framjee ,,
Cowasjee Sapoorjee Lungra ,,
Cowarjee Shapoorjee Tabac ,,
Craig, John, ab *br*
Craigie, A. ,, h
Craun, Samuel ,,
Croom, A. F. ab ,,
Culbertson, Rev. M. S. and fam. *am* n
Cumming, W. H. M. D. *am* a
Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy *par*
Cursetjee Rustomjee ,,
Dadabhoy, Burjorjee ,,
Dadabhoy Byranjee ,,
Dadabhoy Cursetjee ,,
Dadabhoy Jamsetjee ,,
Dadabhoy Hosunjee *par*
Dale, W. W. ab *br*
Dale. T. c
Dallas, W. ,, s
Dare, ——— ,, h
Davidson, Walter *br* h
Davidson, William ,, c
Davidson, F. M. ,,
Davis, John Francis, h. e. gov. ,, h
Dean, Rev. W., and fam. ab *am* h
Dees, A. M. *br*
Delano, Edward *am* c
Delano, jr. Warren, and fam. ,, m
De Mas, don Sinibaldo *sp* s
Denham, Mark *br*
Denham, Frank, and family ,, h
Dent, John ,,
Dent, Lancelot ,,
Dent, Wilkinson, ,, h
Derkheim, F. c
Devan, Rev. T. T. M. D. and fam. *am* h
Dewar, George ,, h
Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee, *par*
Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy, ,,
Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoy, ,,
Dickens ——— ab *br*
Dill, F. M. D. ,, h
Disandt, Dan, and family *br*
Dixwell, George Basil *am* c
Dadabhoy Cursetjee *par*
Dodd, Samuel *br*
Dodds, J., and family ,, h
Dorabjee Nesserwanjee Camajee *par*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee, *par*
Douglass, Richard H. *am*
Dronet, William *br*
Drummond, hon. F. C. ab ,,
Dudell, George ,, h
Dudgeon. Patrick ,, h
Duncan, Erskine ab ,, h

Dundas, Henry	ab	,,	
Dupuig, P.		*fr*	m
Durran, A.		,,	m
Durran, jr,, J. A.		,,	
Duus, N., and family		*dan*	n
Edger, Joseph F.		*br*	h
Edwards, J.		,,	
Edwards, Robert		,,	m
Edwards, P. C.		,,	h
Edwards, C. Shaw		,,	h
Ellis, W.		,,	c
Emery, Capt.		*am*	h
Elmslie, Adam W.		*br*	
Empson, Arthur J.		,,	s
Encarnaçaõ, A. and fam.		*por*	h
Endicott, Jemes B.		*am*	
Endicott, William		,,	
Erskine, W. A.		*br*	
Fagan, William		,,	h
Farncomb, Edward		,,	
Farquhar, W. C.		,,	
Fearon, Samuel		,,	h
Fearon, Charles A.		,,	m
Fearon, Christopher		,,	m
Feliciani, Rev. Anthony		*ital*	h
Fessenden, Henry		*am*	
Findlay, George		*br*	h
Fischer, M. and family			h
Fisher, M.		,,	h
Fisher, Rodney		*am*	
Fisk, E. G.		,,	h
Fittock, ——		*br*	h
Fletcher, Angus		,,	h
Fletcher, Duncan		,,	h
Forbes, Duncan		,,	a
Forbes, Paul S.		*am*	
Ford, M.		*br*	h
Forguhaz, W. C.		,,	
Framjee Jamsetjee		*par*	
Framjee Nawrosjee,		,,	
Framjee Shapoorjee,		,,	
Franklyn, W. H., and fam.		*br*	h
Fraser, A. E.		,,	h
Frazer, George		*am*	h
Fryer, A. H.		*br*	h
Fryer, W.		,,	c
Funck, F. and family		*dan*	h
Gabriel, M.		*br*	h
Galway, ——		,,	h
Gascor, ———		,,	
Gibb, John D.		,,	s
Gibb, T. A.		,,	h
Gibb, George		,,	c
Gibbons, Charles W.		,,	h
Gillespie, Rev. W.		,,	h
Gillespie, C. V., and family		*am*	c
Gill, Edward F.	ab.		
Gilbert, James		*br*	h
Gilman, J T.		*am*	
Gilman, Richard J.		*br*	
Glew, T. T.		*br*	h
Goldsmith, ——			
Gonçalves, Eugenio		*por*	h
Goolam Hoseen		*moh*	
Goolam Hoseen Chadoo		,,	
Goddard, J.		*br*	a
Gordon, Alexander T.	ab.	,,	
Grant, J.		,,	s
Graves, Pierce W.		*am*	
Gray, B.		*br*	c
Gray, W. F.		,,	c
Greene, S. N.		,,	
Gribble, Henry, and family		,,	
Griffin, Alexander		,,	
Griswold, J. N. Alsop		*am*	c
Groves, William		,,	
Guillet, Rev. Claudis		*fr*	m
Gutierris, Candido		*por*	h
Gutierris, Lourenço		,,	h
Gutierris, Apolonario		,,	h
Gutierris, Cepriano		,,	h
Gutzlaff, Rev. C., and fam.		*pr*	h
Gutierres, A.		*br*	h
Hacket, C.		,,	
Hague, and family		,,	n
Hale, Frederic Howe		,,	s
Hallam, Samuel J.		,,	c
Hamilton, Lewis, and fam.		*am*	m
Hance, H. F.		,,	h
Hanson, F. D.		,,	
Happer, Rev. A. P. M. D.		,,	h
Hardam, Henry		*br*	h
Harding, Charles		*am*	
Harker, Henry R.		*br*	
Hart, C. H., and family		,,	m
Hart, Alexander W.		,,	h
Hart, Benjamin,		,,	h
Harton, W. H. and family		,,	
Hastings, William		,,	
Hauve, P.		,,	n
Harry, F.		*br*	s
Harvey, B. Frederick		,,	h
Hawkins, Thomas Dalton		,,	h
Hawkins J. Dalton		,,	h
Hay, W. W.		,,	h
Heard, John		*am*	c
Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee		*par*	
Henry, William		,,	h
Henry, W.		,,	h
Hepburn, J. C., and family		*am*	a
Heras, P. de las		*sp*	m
Hertslett, F. L. and family		*br*	n
Hesketh, J.		,,	
Hickson, William		,,	h
Hillier, C. B.		,,	h
Hindley, E.,		,,	
Hobson, B. and family		,,	h
Hodder, ———		,,	
Hodgson, J.		,,	c
Holgate, H.		,,	h

Holliday, J. and family ab ,, h
Holdforth, C. G. ,, n
Holdforth, J. ,, h
Holmes, John, and family ,, h
Hormusjee Byramjee, *par*
Hormusjee Jamusjee, ,,
Howe, Charles F. *am* c
Howell, Augustus ,, h
Hughesdon, C. *br* h
Hulme, John, and family ,, h
Hume, David ,, h
Hume, G. ,, h
Humphrey, A. P. ,, h
Humpston, G. ,,
Hunter, R. H. ,, h
Hunter, T. ,, h
Hutchinson, W. ,, s
Ilbery, William ,, c
Ilbery, John, ab ,,
Inglis, A. L. ,, h
Irons, James, M. D. ,, n
Jackson, Richard B. ,, c
Jackson, J. ,, a
Jardine, David ,, c
Jardine, Joseph ,, h
Jarvie, John ,, m
Jeanneret, L. Augustus *swiss*
Jehangheer Framjee Buxey, *par* h
Jesus, J. A. *por* h
Johnston, Alex. R. ab *br* h
Jollbhoy Cursetjee, *par*
Jones, T. *br* h
Jones, G. R. G. ,, h
Jumoojee Nasserwanjee *par*
Just, jr., Leonard *br* h
Just, Leonard ,, h
Kay, Duncan J. ,, h
Kay, William ,, c
Kennedy, K. Mck. ,, h
Kennedy, H. H. ,, c
Kerr, Crawford, and fam. ,, h
Kilner, James ,, h
Kimball, John E. ab *am*
King, Charles W. and family ,, m
King, James R. ,,
King, William H. ,,
King, F. A. *br* h
Kinsley, W. T. ab *br*
Kinsman, N. and family *am* m
Kirby, Thomas *br* h
Kreyenhagen, Julius *ger*
Laing, R. c
Lamphona, Robert *br*
Lamont, John ,, h
Lane, Thomas A. ,, h
Lane, W. ,, h
Lapraik, Douglas ,, h
Lattey, Joseph ,, h
Lay, G. Tradescant ,, f
Layton, T. H. and family ,, n

Le Geyt, William C. *br*
Leffler, John *sw* h
Legge, Rev. J. D. D. and fam. *br* h
Leggett, H. *br* h
Leslie, W. ,, m
Levin, E. H. c
Lewis, James ,, h
Lind, H. ,, s
Livingston, Joseph G. ,, h
Lloyd, Cornelius *dut* m
Lloyd, Rev. John *am* a
Lockhart, W. and family *br* s
Longshaw, T. ,, h
Lena, Alexander *ital* h
Lopes, Januario *por* h
Lopes, Bernordo ,, h
Lopes, Joze J. ,, h
Lopes, Pedro ,, h
Low, E. A. *am*
Lowrie, R. *br*
Lowrie, Rev. W. M. *am*
Loomis, Rev. A. W. and fam. *am* n
Lunjee Jamajee *par*
Lunn, G. C. *br* h
Lun, W. H. ,, c
Lunjeebhoy Jamsetjee *par*
McCartee, D. B. M. D. *am* n
McClatchie, Rev. T. *br*
McDonald, James ,,
McEwen, ——— ,, h
McGregor, Alexander *br* h
McMinnis, H. ,,
McIntosh, C. ,,
McIntyre, W. ,,
MacKenzie, J. ,, s
McSwyney, P. C. ,, h
Macculloch, Alexander ,, s
Macfarlane, A. *br*
Maclehose, James ,, h
McDonald, J. C. ,, ch
McKnight, T. and fam. ,, h
Mackay, Hugh ,, h
Macgowan, D. J., M. D. and fam. *am* n
MacIvor, William W. *br* h
Mackean, T. W. L. ,, h
Macgregor, Francis C. ,, c
Macleod, M. D. ,,
MacMurray, J. ,, h
MacPherson, A. W. ,, h
Mahomedbhoy Alloo *moh*
Maneckjee Burjorjee *par*
Maneckjee Pestonjee ,,
Manackjee Nanabhoy, *par*
Mangieri, Rev. Jerome *ital*
Marcussen, P. and family ,, h
Marjoribanks, Samuel ,, c
Markwick, Charles ,, h
Martin, Robert M. ,, h
Martin, H. ,, h
Matheson, Alex. ,, h

Matheson, Donald ,, h
Matheson, William ,, h
Mathison, A. M. ,, h
Matthyssen, and family ,, h
Meadows, Thomas T. ,, c
Medhurst, Rev. W. H., D.D. & fam. s
Medhurst, jr., Walter H. *br* s
Melrose, William ,,
Melville, Archibald ,, h
Mercer, W. T. ,, h
Meredith, William S. ,, f
Merwanjee Eduljee, *par*
Meufing, W. A. *ger*
Michell, E. *br* h
Miles, William Harding ,, h
Millar, John ,, c
Miller, U. ,,
Milne, Rev. W. C. ab ,,
Miln, James ,,
Mitchell, W. H. ,,
Modderman Tonco *dut*
Mohamedally Mohotabhoy *moh*
Moller, Edmund *ham* m
Moore, William *am*
Moore, Philips *br* h
Morrison, M. Crofton *br* n
Moses, Gelauston *am*
Moses, Joseph ,,
Moss, Alexander *br*
Moul, Henry ,, c
Muir, T. D. ,,
Mullady, D. ,,
Murray, J. A. ,, h
Muloo Doongur *moh*
Mur, J. Manuel *peruv*
Murray, C. W. *br* h
Murrow, Y. J. ,, c
Mylne, J. ,,
Nanabhoy Hormusjee, *par*
Napier, George *br* h
Nasserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, *par*
Nasserwanjee Ardasser, ,,
Neave, Thomas D. *br* m
Nesserwanjee Bhicajee, ,,
Nesserwanjee Dorabjee, ,,
Newman, Edward ,, h
Nicol, —— ,, h
Niven, ——— ,,
Norris, G. N. ,, h
Noronha, J. M. *por* h
Nowrosjee Nesserwanjee, *par*
Nye, jr., Gideon *am* m
Nye, Clement ,, m
Nye, Thomas S. H. ,,
Oakley, Herace ,, h
Oswald, Richard *br* h
Outeiro, J. M. de *por* h
Palmer, J. *br* h
Pallanjee Dorabjee, *pur*
Pallanjee Nasserwanjee Patel, *par*
Pareira, E. *por* h
Parker, Rev. P., M. D. and fam. *am* c
Parkes, Harry S. *br* h
Parkin, William W. *am* c
Pattullo, Stewart E. ,, c
Pedder, Willian, R. N. ,, h
Peerbhoy Khalckhdin *moh*
Peerbhoy Yacoob, ,,
Perkins, George *am*
Pereira, Ignacio d'A. *por* h
Pereira, Ignacio P. ,, h
Pereira, Manuel L. R. ,, h
Pestonjee Dinshaw *par*
Pestonjee Merwanjee ,,
Pestonjee Byramjee Cohola ,,
Pestonjee Nanabhoy ,,
Pestonjee Nowrajee Powchajee *par*
Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee ,,
Pestonjee Jamsetjee ,,
Pestonjee Rustomjee Hukeen ,,
Pestonjee Rustomjee ,,
Peirce, W. P. *am* m
Piecope, W. N. *br* h
Piecope, T. C. ,, c
Pestonjee Ruttonjee ,,
Pett, George *br* h
Phillips J. ,, h
Pilcher —— ,, h
Pitcher, M. W. ,, h
Poidevin, G. F. ,, h
Ponder, Stephen c
Pope, John ,, h
Porter, J. *am* h
Porter, F. P. *br* h
Porter, D. ,, s
Power, J. C. ,,
Prendergast, John ab ,,
Prescott, W. S. *am*
Proctor, Daniel ,,
Proctre, E. S. h
Prosh, J. L. *br* b
Pyke, William ,, s
Pyke, T. W. ,, h
Rangel, Floriano A. *por* h
Rangel, Segesmundo ,, c
Rawle, S. B. *am*
Rawson, S. *br* h
Read, S. W.
Ready, John ,, h
Remedios, F. *por* h
Remedios, J. B. ,, h
Reynvaan, H. G. J. and fam. *du* m
Ribeiro, J. C. V. *por* h
Ribeiro, Lauriano V. ,, h
Rickett, John, and family *br* m
Ripley, —— and family
Ritchie, A. A. and family *am* m
Ritson, John *br* s
Rivoire Aime *fr* c
Roberts, Rev. I. J. *am* c

Roberts, Joseph L.	,,	c
Roberts, Oliver E.	,,	c
Robertson, Daniel B.	,,	s
Robertson, J.	*br*	h
Robertson, A.	,,	h
Roskelly, Thomas	*am*	h
Rolfe, R. H.	*br*	
Ross, G.	,,	h
Routh, L.	,,	
Rowland, T. H.	,,	h
Roza, Juzino ad	*por*	h
Rozario, F.	*por*	h
Rustomjee Burjorjee Chinoy	*par*	
Rustomjee Byramjee	*par*	
Rutter, Henry	*br*	
Ruttonjee Hromusjee	*par*	
Ruttomjee Framjee	,,	
Rustomjee Framjee	,,	
Rusden, A. W. G.	*br*	c
Ruttonjee Camajee	,,	
Ryan, James	*am*	c
Rych, W. J.		
Ryder, Charles	*br*	
Sauer, Charles	*ger*	m
Saunders, Frederick	*br*	h
Scheel, Augustus	*ger*	
Scott, Adam	*br*	h
Scott, William	,,	h
Sennvan Bagel, M. Z. and fam.		*du*
Shaw, Charles	*br*	s
Shawuckshaw Rustomjee	*par*	
Shelley, A. E.	*br*	h
Shepard, George	,,	
Shepard, John	,,	
Shuck, Rev. J. L. and fam.	*am*	h
Sillivan, G. G.		a
Silva, A.	*por*	h
Silva, Candido	,,	h
Silva, M.	,,	c
Silva, Q.	,,	c
Silverlock, John	*br*	h
Silveira, Albino da	*por*	
Sinclair, John,	*br*	
Sinclairs, C. A.	,,	n
Sirr, C. H. and fam.	,,	h
Skinner, John ab	,,	
Small, Alexander A.	,,	h
Smith, Alexander		c
Smith, F.	,,	h
Smith, Thomas S.	,,	
Smith, J. C.	,,	
Smith, J. Mackrill	,,	c
Smith, John, and family	,,	m
Smith, Henry H.	,,	
Smith, James	,,	h
Smith, Rev. George	,,	
Smith, Gilbert, and family	,,	m
Somjee Visram	*moh*	
Sorabjee Byramjee	*par*	
Sorabjee Framjee	,,	
Sorabjee Rustomjee	*par*	
Souza, Atanazio	*por*	c
Souza, Florencio	,,	h
Spencer, Charles		
Spooner, Daniel N.	*am*	c
Spring, Francis	*br*	h
St. Croix, George	,,	
St. Croix, Edward A.	,,	w
St. Croix, N. de	,,	
St. George. J. P.	,,	h
Stanton, Rev. V. and family	*br*	h
Stevenson, James	,,	h
Stephenson, R.	,,	h
Steven, D.	,,	h
Stewart, P. and family	,,	m
Stewart, T.	,,	
Stewart, W.	,,	h
Still, C. F.	,,	h
Strachan, Robert	,,	h
Strachan, Adam F.	,,	h
Strachan, George	,,	h
Stronach, Rev. A. and fam.	,,	a
Sterling, Paul I.	,,	h
Strocker, C. K.	,,	
Sturgis, James P.	*am*	m
Sullivan, George, and fam.	*br*	
Sumsordin Ahabhoy,	*moh*	
Sword, John D. and family	*am*	m
Syme, T. D.	*br*	a
Tarrant William	,,	h
Tayor, Edwards		
Thom, Robert	,,	n
Tiedeman, jr., P. and fam.	*du*	h
Tiedeman, J. H.	,,	h
Tiers, C. H. and family	*am*	c
Townsend, jr., P. and fam.	,,	h
Trott, John B.	,,	c
Trotter, G. A.	*br*	h
Tulloch, J.	,,	h
Twist, Charles	,,	
Taylor, Jno	,,	h
Ullett, R. B.	,,	h
Vacher W H	,,	c
Van Basel, J. M. S. and fam.	*du*	m
Van Loffelt, Joaquim P.	*du*	m
Van Rych, W. J. H.	*du*	m
Vesey, S. and family	,,	h
Vincent, T. C. B.		
Wade, John, and family	,,	s
Walker, Alexander	,,	
Walker, J.	,,	h
Walker, Jas. Thomas	,,	f
Warden, Edmund	,,	h
Wardley, W. H.	,,	h
Waterhouse, B,	,,	ch
Watkin, C.	,,	h
Way, Rev. R. Q. and fam.	*am*	n
Weiss, ——	*ger*	h
Welch, James	,,	h
White, James, and fam.	,,	s

Whitney, A.	*am*	
Wilhelmy, Martin	*ger*	
Wilkinson, Alfred	*br*	
Williams, S. Wells ab.	*am*	
Wilson, Craven	*br*	s
Winchester, Charles A.	,,	a
Winslow, G. R.	*am*	h
Wise, John	*br*	h
Woodberry, Charles	*am*	
Woods, F.	*br*	h
Wood, John	*br.*	h
Woolner, J.	,,	h
Woleott, Henry	*am*	
Wynch, J. H.	*br*	s
Wysmm, L.	*du*	m
Xavier, J. dos Anjos	*por*	h
Young, Peter ab	,,	
Young A. J.	,,	e
Young, Rev. W. and fam.	,,	n
Yvanvieh, E. and fam.	*ital*	h

LIST OF COMMERCIAL HOUSES, AGENTS, &C.

WITH NAMES OF PARTNERS, ASSISTANTS, &C.

A. A. Ritchie.

A. & D. Furdoonjee.
- Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
- Jalbhoy Cursetjee.

Anderson, Chalmers & Co.
- James S. Anderson.
- Patriek Chalmers *(England)*.
- James D. Park.

Augustine Heard & Co.
- Augustine Heard *(U. States)*.
- Geo. B. Dixwell.
- John Heard.
- Joseph L. Roberts.
- Oliver E. Roberts.

Bell & Co.
- William Bell.
- Sir G.G.deH.Larpent, br. *(Eng.)*
- Alfred Wilkinson.
- J. Mackrill Smith.
- Arehibald Melville.
- T. Dale.
- Riehard Gibbs.

Benjamin Sears.

Boustead & Co.
- Edward Boustead.
- Benjamin Butler *(Manila)*.
- Gustav C. Schwabe *(Liverpool)*
- Adam Sykes *(Singapore)*.
- R. Aspinall, jr.
- Martin Wilhelmy.
- W. Hutehinson.
- W. C. Farquhar.
- Francis B Birley.

Bovet, Brothers, & Co.
- C. Bovet *(absent)*.
- Louis Bovet
- L. A. Jeanneret *(absent)*.

Burd, Lange & Co.
- John Burd.
- Mads Lange *(Bally)*.
- D. L. Procter
- S. W. Roes.

Bush & Co.
- E. T. Bush.
- Edward Hmley.
- T. F. Giles.

C. S. Compton.
- Spencer Compton.

C. H. Hart.

C. Markwick (auctioneer.

C. W. Bowra.

C. V. Gillespie.

Charles Shaw.
- J. H. Wmeh.

Cawasjee Palunjee.
- Cooverjee Bomanjee.

Cawasjee Shapoorjee Taback &Co.
- Cawasjee Shapoorjee.
- Dadabhoy Pestonjee.
- Manuekjee Pestonjee.
- Pestonjee Nanabhoy.

Cawasjee Shapoorjee Lungrana.
- Cawasjee Shapoorjee L.
- Pestonjee Jamsetjee.
- Hormusjee Jamasjee.
- Framjee Shapoorjee Lungrana.
- Pestonjee Byramjee.

Dadabhoy Burjorjee.
- Manuckjee Burjorjee.
- Pestonjee Ruttonjee Shroff
- Burjorjee Sorabjee.
- Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy.
- Sorabjee Byramjee.

Dadabhoy Nesserwanjee Mody & Co.
- Dadabhay Hormusjee.
- Burjorjee Framjee.
- Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee.
- Rustomjee Burjorjee.

D. & C. Nanabhoy.
- Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy
- Dhunjeebhoy Dosabhoy
- Sorabjee Rustomjee.

D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
- Dadabhoy Rustomjee *(absent)*

Manackjee Rustomjee *(absent)*.
Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy *(absent)*.
Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee.
Dadabhoy Byramjee.
Palunjee Nusserwanjee Putel.
Nesserwanjee Bhicajee.
Jamoojee Naserwanjee.
Dadabhoy Hoosanjee.
Nesserwanjee Ardaseer.
Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy.
Nesserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy.
Nowrojee Nesserwanjee.
Pestonjee Ardaseer.
Muncherjee Eduljee.

DENT & Co.
Lancelot Dent.
George T. Braine.
William Leslie.
Hon. F. C. Drummond.
John Dent.
W. H. Harton.
M. W. Pitcher.
Edward Pereira.
J. Bowman.
J. Caldecot Smith.
A. de Rocha.

DALLAS & Co.
Stephen Ponder.
F. Chapman.
J. Butt.

DICKENS & Co.
Francis Dickens.
——St. George.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
W. F. Gray.
R. Dirom, *(absent)*.
F. M. Davidson *(absent)*.
W. T. Hunter, *(absent)*.
W. W. Dale.
C. Ryder.
D. Potter.
W. Ellis.
J. Hodgson.

DOSABHOY HORMUSJEE DOLAWKHOW.
Ruttonjee Framjee.
Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

EDMUND MOLLER.

EDWARD FARNCOMB. Notary Public, Solicitor, Attorney and Proctor of the Supreme Court; also Coroner of Hongkong.

EDWARD NEWMAN, (auctioneer).

EMERY & FRAZAR.

FEARON & SON.
Christopher Fearon.
Charles Fearon.

FISCHER WILLIS & Co.
Joseph Bates, Jr. (*England*).
Danies Willis. (*England*).
M. Pischer.
W. A. Meufing.
J. F. Glew.

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.
Angus Fletcher.
D. Fletcher.
George Findlay.
A. M. Cortella.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.
T. S. Rawson *(absent)*.
William Blenkin. *(absent)*
Arthur J. Empson.
Samuel Rawson.
A. Staple.
W. H. Luce.
Thomas Longshaw.
G. R. Jones.
I. d'Almeida Pereira.
William Kay.

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.

F. FUNCK.

FRYER & LANE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & Co.
W. P. Livingston.
T. A. Gibb.
Joseph G. Livingston.
John Skinner.
T. Jones.
John Silverlock.
John D. Gibb.
George Gibb.
Joaõ B. dos Remedios.

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
Framjee Heerajee.
Shavuckshaw Rastomjee.
Pestonjee Rustomjee.
Rustomjee Framjee.
Framjee Nowrojee.

HENRY THOMSON & Co.

HENRY MOUL.

HENRY, HUMPHREYS, & Co.
A. de Encarnaçao

HEGAN & Co.
Joseph Hegan. (*England*)
William Gillman. *(England)*
Augustus Carter.
William Brown.
Robert Ker.
Mr. Gareta.
Samuel Hill.
John T. Cuvillier.

HOLLIDAY, WISE, & Co.
John Holliday. *(absent)*
John Wise. (*Hongkong*)
R. J. Farbridge. (*England*)
W. Pyke.
John Shepard.
H. B. Braham.
F. Hindley.
R. Bremridge.
John Ritson.

HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
Rustomjee Byramjee.
Pestonjee Dinshawjee.
Cursetjee Rustomjee.
HORMUSJEE BYRAMJEE.
Burjorjee Hormusjee.
Nanabhoy Hormusjee.
HORMUSJEE CAWASJEE.
HUGHESDON, CALDER, & Co.
Charles Hughesdon.
Alexander Calder.
Henry Rutter.
L. A. Reguinot.
William Butler.
ISAAC M. BULL.
John S. Bruen.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Alexander Matheson.
Andrew Jardine (*absent*).
Donald Matheson.
David Jardine.
William Stewart.
Baretto, B. A.
Baretto, J. A.
Bowring, J. C.
Compton, J. B.
Dallas, A. G. (*Shanghai*).
Forbes, Duncan (*Amoy*).
Goddard, J.
Grant, J. (*Shanghai*)
Howell, Augustus
Humpston, Gervas
Jackson, John *Amoy.*
Jardine, Joseph
Maciver, William
Macpherson, Alex.
Matheson, W.
Outeiro, Jose d '
Rangel, F. A.
Rolfe, R. H.
Silveira, A. P.
Still, C. F.
JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
J. F. Edger.
G. Jamieson (*Glasgow*).
John Gifford (*Calcatta*).
William Henry.
William Melrose.
A. Walker.
JAMEL RYAN.
J. P. STURGIS.
J. JARVIE.
J. A. DURRAN, JR.
Adhemar Durran.
JOHN CAIRNS. (Ed. of the Hongkong Register).
JOHN CARR. (Ed. of the Friend of China.

JOHN N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.
JOHN SMITH.
JOHN D. SWORD & Co.
John D. Sword.
John B. Trott.
William Groves.
KENNEDY MACGREGOR & Co.
L. JUST.
L. JUST, Jr.
Douglas Lapraik.
LATTEY & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.
H. H. Lindsay (*Eng*).
Crawford Kerr.
Adolphus S. Drysdale (*absent*).
H. Dundas. (*absent*).
Walter Davidson.
W. Fryer.
T. Buxton.
E. Gonçalves.
T. Vincent.
M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
M. FORD & Co.
MACLEAN, DEARIE, & Co.
—— Maclean (*Bombay*).
—— Dearie (*London*).
R. H. Hunter.
R. R. Calvert.
W. C. Clarke.
Jehengeer.
J. de Noronha.
MACVICAR & Co.
J. Macvicar (*Eng.*)
D. L. Burn. (*absent*)
Gilbert Smith.
Rodney Fisher.
Thos. D. Neave,
W. C LeGette.
Henry Fessenden.
C. Milne.
A. Grandpre.
J. Campos.
McEWEN & Co.
M. McEwen.
A. M. Mathieson.
MERWANJEE EDULJEE.
MURROW & Co.
D. C. Mackey, (*Calcutta*).
Y. J. Murrow.
Charles W. Murray,
J. Leffler.
W. N. Piccope.
N. DUUS.
J. Piris Pereira.
NYE, PARKIN, & Co.
Gideon Nye, Jr.
William W. Parkin.
Clement D. Nye.

T. S. H. Nye.
H. M. Olmsted.
J. Kreyenhagen.
J. P. Van Loffelt.
J. de Encarnaçaõ.

N. BOUILE.

OLYPHANT & Co.
C. W. King,
W. H. Morss (*absent*).
J. R. King.
James A. Bancker.
R. H. Douglass.
F. A. King.

OSWALD, DISANDT, & Co.
Richard Oswald,
Dan Disandt.

PATRICK STEWART.

PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.
Pestonjee Merwanjee. (*Bombay*)
Palunjee Dorabjee Ranjee.
Jamsetjee Rustomjee. (*Bombay*)
Rustomjee Nuserwanjee. (*Bom.*)
Lunjeebhoy Jamsetjee.
Bomanjee Mancherjee.

P. & D. NUSERWANJEE CAMA & Co.
Pestonjee Nowrojee.
Dorabjee Nuserwanjee.
Dadabhoy Nesserwanjee.

PESTONJEE CURSETJEE MODY.
Hormusjee Pestonjee.
Framjee Hormusjee.

P. TOWNSEND, Jr. (auctioneer).
Angelo da Silva.

PHILLIPS, MOORE, & Co.

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.
William Rathbone, Jr. (*Li'pool*).
S. G. Rathbone.
J. Worthington.

REYNVAAN & Co.
H. G. J. Reynvan.
P. T. S. Silveira,
F. H. Phillips.

R. EDWARDS.

RIPLEY, SMITH & Co.

RUSSELL & Co.
Warren Delano, Jr.
Paul S. Forbes,
J. T. Gilman,
D. N. Spooner,
Edward Delano.
W. H. King.
S. J. Hallam,
George Perkins,
Robert S. Sturgis.
F. A. Hillard
E. A. Low,
S. Rangel.
Q. Silva.
M. Silva.

R. J. GILMAN.
A. Bowman.
E. Green.

ROBERT LOWRIE.

RUTTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE & Co.
Ruttonjee Hormusjee C. (*absent*)
Dosabhoy Hormusjee.
Pestonjee Hormusjee.
Sorabjee Framjee Crakaw.

S. W. COMSTOCK.

TIERS, BOURNE & Co.
C. H. Tiers.
H. F. Bourne.
R. P. de Silver.

TURNER & Co.
W. Thomson (*absent*).
T. W. L. Mackean.
P. Dudgeon.
A. McCulloch. (*Shang.*)
John H. Cannan.
D. J. Kay.
Craven Wilson, (*Shang.*)
R. Laing.
E. H. Levin.
A. Small.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
Willam Gemmell (*absent*).
Henry R. Harker.
R. Strachan.
Adam Scott.
W. F. Bevan.
Frederick Woods.
George Napier.

WETMORE &. Co.
William S. Wetmore (*N. Y.*)
Samuel Wetmore, Jr.
N. Kinsman.
S. B. Rawle.
William Moore.
Charles F. Howe.
Joseph C. Anthon,
Stephen T. Baldwin.
J. T. Gilman.
F. Gutierris.

W. LANE.
C. Lloyd.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
C. Gutierris.

W. H. FRANKLYN. (auctioneer)
L. Viera Ribeiro.

W. P. PIERCE.
Pierce W. Graves.

WOLCOTT BATES & Co.

VEYSEY & Co.
James Veysey.
Julius C. Peiver.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

His Excellency John Francis Davis,	Governor and Commander in chief,
Major-gen. D'Aguilar, c. b.	Lieutenant Governor,
W. T. Mercer, Esq.	Private Sec. to H. E. the gov.

Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Hon. John W. Hulme, Esq.	Chief Justice,
Hon. Paul Ivy Sterling, Esq.	Attorney General,
Robert Dundas Cay, Esq.	Registrar,
P. McSwyney,	Deputy Registrar,
H. Leggett,	Clerk to the Judge and Court,
D. R. Caldwell,	Interpreter.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

The hon. Frederick W. A. Bruce,	Colonial Secretary,
L. d'Almada e Castro,	Chief Clerk,
George A. Trotter, J. M. d'Almada e Castro, Charles W. Gibbons,	Clerks.
Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,	Secretary in the Chinese Department.

Colonial Treasurer's Department.

Hon. Robert M. Martin, Esq.	Colonial Treasurer,
W. T. Mercer, Esq.	Assistant Treasurer,
James Collins,	Clerk.

Auditor-General and Clerk of Councils.

A. E. Shelley, Esq.	Auditor General and Clerk of Councils,
F. Smith,	Clerk to the Clerk of Councils,
John Ready,	Clerk to the Auditor,

Rev. V. Stanton,	Colonial Chaplain.

Chief Magistrate of Police and Sheriff.

Hon. Major William Caine,	Chief Magistrate of Police, &c.
	Assistant Magistrate of Police at Victoria,
W. H. Miles,	Clerk.

Assistant Magistrate of Police at Chekchú.

C. B. Hillier, Esq.	Assistant Magistrate of Police,
A. L. Inglis,	Clerk.

Surveyor General's Department.

Alex. T. Gordon Esq. (absent),	Surveyor General,
Charles St. Geo. Cleverly, Esq.	Acting Surveyor General and Assistant Surveyor,

John Pope,	Civil Engineer and Clerk of Works,
William Tarrant,	Clerk of Registry of Deeds,
S. J. Cooke,	Clerk,
M. Bruce,	Inspector of Roads.

Harbor Master and Marine Magistrate.

Lieut. WILLIAM PEDDER, R. N.	Harbor Master and Marine Magistrate,
A. Lena,	Assistant Harbor Master,
E. Michell,	Clerk,

S. Fearon, Esq.	Registrar-general and Collector of Revenue.
Charles Bolt, James Stevenson,	Clerks.

F. Dill, M. D.,	Colonial Hospital Surgeon.

Post Office Department.

F. SPRING,	Acting Post-master,
J. Palmer,	Clerk.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF, CORPS, DETACHMENTS AND DEPARTMENTS SERVING IN CHINA.

ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

General staff.

The hon. major-general D'Aguilar, C. B., commanding in China.
Lieut. C. L. D'Aguilar, Royal artillery, assistant military secretary and aid-de-camp.
Capt. J. Bruce, 18th (R. I.) regiment, assistant adjutant general.
Capt. H. T. D'Aguilar, Grenadier guards, assistant quar. mast. gen.
Capt. R. N. Faunce, 2d regt. M. N. I., staff officer Madras troops. and officiating deputy judge advocate.

GARRISON STAFF AT VICTORIA.

Brigadier Chesney, commandant, commanding artillery in China.
Lieut. J. D. Smyth, 98th regiment, station staff officer.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Surgeon J. Thomson, superintending surgeon.
Assist. surgeon, W. C. B. Eatwell, and medical store keeper.
Second class staff surgeon, Edmonston, surgeon to the staff.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

W. Miller, esq., deputy commissary general.

O. Goldsmith, esq., assistant commissary general.
L. Routh, esq., deputy assistant commissary general.
F. S. Carpenter, esq., deputy assistant commissary general.

ENGENEER DEPARTMENT.

Br.-major E. Aldrich, superintendent public works and surveyor.
Lieut. J. B. Collinson, executive engineer.
Lieut. J. Montresor, 98th regiment, assistant executive engineer.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. George Pett, store keeper 1st class.
Mr. Arthur Boate, deputy store keeper 1st class.
Mr. Theodore S. Ford, 2d clerk.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-col. H. H. Farquharson, barrack master 1st class.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant P. S. Parsons.
Lieutenant E. J. Patterson.
Assistant surgeon Duggan.

H. M. 98TH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-colonel A. C. Gregory, commanding.

Major William Roberts.
Capt. J. C. A. Dunbar.
,, Daniel Rainier.
,, J. M Jeffery.
Lieut. J. A. Street.
,, P. Shelton.
,, F. Peyton.
,, J. A. Macdonald.
,, A. F. Steele.
,, T. C. Dunbar.
,, H. T. Richmond.
Ensign R. Young.
,, M. Batt.
,, M. Dillon.
,, H. W. Stroud.
,, O Latouche.
Ensign R. Reid.
,, Fresson.
,, Brown.
Paymaster capt. E. Hunter.
Adjutant lieut. E. Grantham.
Quar. master J. Fagan.
Surgeon C. Cowen.
Assist. surg. E. D. Batt.
,, ,, Cromelin. Bengal army.
,, ,, Bingham. Madras army.
,, ,, Fletcher. Madras army.

Staff ass. surg. Douse.
,, ,, Batley.
,, ,, Smith.
,, ,, Macnamarah.

4TH REGIMENT M. N. I.

Capt. F. J. Fischer.
,, J. E. Glynn.
Lieut. and br.-capt. J. Dods.
Lieut. G. W. N. Dunlop.
,, P. R. J. Wood.
,, J. Denton.
Lieut. J. J. Brine.
,, W. J. Jones.
Ensign J. F. A. Plant.
,, G. J. S. Fireman.
Asst. surgeon W. Traill, M. D.

CHUSAN FIELD FORCE.

Staff.

Brigadier Campbell, C. B., commanding.
Lieutenant E. Haythorne, 98th regiment, brigade major.
Captain D. Bamfield; 56th B. N. I., military magistrate.
Lieutenant L. Shadwell, 98th regiment, Chinese interpreter.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

H. Green, esq., depnty assistant commissary general.

ENGENEER DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. Hitchins, executive engineer.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. C. Tetley, 1st clerk.

H. M. 18TH R. I. REGIMENT.

Lieut.-colonel J. Cowper, commanding.

Major J. Gratton.
Capt. F. Wigston.
,, Lord Cochrane.
,, J. W. Graves.
Lieut. and br.-capt. C. Dunbar.
Lieut. J. J. Wood.
,, T. Martin.
,, F. Armstrong.
,, H. D. Burrell.
,, E. W. Sargent.
,, J. M. Elliott.
,, H. A. Ward.
,, H. J. Mason.
Lieut. W. H. Graves.
,, R. Farrer.
Ensign W. B. Graham.
,, H. Jamres.
,, R. J. Ivin.
,, C. T. Kelly.
,, E. Jones.
,, Macdonald.
Adjutant lieut. W. T. Bruce.
Quarter master G. Peel.
Assistant surgeon J. Stewart.
,, ,, A. Ferguson.
,, ,, Fraser.

MADRAS ARTILLERY

Captain J. Back, commanding.

Lieut. H. E Hicks.
Assist. surgeon W. Johnston.

2D REGIMENT M. N. I.

Lieut.-colonel J. R. Luard, C. B., commanding.

Capt. and br.-major R. Shirreff.
,, T. Back.
,, H. Stewart.
Lieut. and br.-capt. E. Green.
,, G. Carr.
,, J. F. Erskine.
Lieut. S. Mainwaring.
Ensign W. Touch.
,, H. Acton.
,, E. A. B. Travers.
,, J. Brown.
Surgeon W. G. Maxwell, M. D.

KULUNGSU GARRISON.

Garrison staff.

Major E. Haldane, 4th Regiment M. N. I., commanding.
Lieut. and Br.-captain J. M. Johnstone, 4th Regt. M. N. I., station staff officer.

Lieut. C. J. Collingwood, Madras Artillery, barrack master.
Asst. Surg. W. R. Gingell, 2d Regt. M. N. I., Chinese interpreter.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Thomas Power, esq., acting deputy asst. commissary general.

2D REGIMENT M. N. I.

Major E. Apthorp, K. S. F., commanding.

Captain J. H. B. Congdon.	Lieut. S. J. M. Cunningham.
Lieut. R. Shawe.	Ensign W. M. Burroughs.
,, A. A. Shaw.	Ass. Surgeon W. W. Rawes.

4TH REGIMENT M. N. I.

Captain H. Colbeck	Asst. Surgeon J. Robson, M. D.

ESTABLISHMENT OF H. B. M. PLENIPOTENTIARY AND SUPERINTENDENT OF TRADE IN CHINA.

At Hongkong.

H. E. JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, &c., &c.,	H. M. Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of British trade,
Alexander R. Johnston, Esq.	Secretary, (absent,)
Adam Wallace Elmslie, Esq.	Officiating Secretary,
Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,	Chinese Secretary,
Martin C. Morrison,	Assistant Chinese Secretary,
Alexander Bird, Esq.	Chief Assistant,
Mr. William Connor,	Assistants.
Mr. Horace Oakley,	
Mr. Edmund Warden	

H. B. Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, Esq.	Consul,
Richard Belgrave Jackson, Esq.	Vice-consul,
Thomas Taylor Meadows, Esq.	Interpreter,
Mr. John Backhouse,	Senior Assistant,
Mr. Edward Fry Giles,	Junior Assistant. (Absent.)

N. de S. Croix, Esq.	Consular Agent, Whampoa.
John Rickett, Esq.	Consular Agent, Macao.

H. B. Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq.	Consul,
George G. Sullivan, Esq.	Vice-consul,
Harry S. Parkes, Esq.	Interpreter,
Mr. F. L. Hertslett,	(Acting) Senior Assistant,
Mr. C. A. Winchester,	Junior Assistant,

H. B. Majesty's Consulate at Fúchau.

GEORGE TRADESCANT LAY, Esq.	Consul,

———	Vice-consul,
———	Interpreter,
Mr. Joseph Thomas Walker,	Senior Assistant,
Mr. W. Saunders Meredith,	Junior Assistant.

H. B. Majesty's Consulate at Ningpo.

ROBERT THOM, Esq.	Consul,
Temple Hilliard Layton, Esq.	Vice-consul,
C. A. Sinclair, Esq.	Acting Interpreter,
Dr. Irons,	Surgeon,
Mr. Patrick Hague,	Senior Assistant,
———	Junior Assistant.

H. B. Majesty's Consulate at Shánghái.

Capt. GEORGE BALFOUR, Mad. Art.	Consul,
Daniel Brooke Robertson, Esq.	Vice-consul,
Walter Henry Medhurst, jr. Esq.	Interpreter,
Mr. Frederick Howe Hale,	Senior Assistant,
Mr. Frederick Harvey.	Junior Assistant.

FRENCH CONSUL IN CHINA.

Ch. Lefebvre de Bécour	*Consul of the 1st class, acting as French Consul in China.*
S. A. Rivoire,	*Chancelier, (absent.)*
G. M. Callery,	*Chinese Secretary.*

AMERICAN CONSULS IN CHINA.

Paul S. Forbes, esq.	*Consul, Canton.*
W. P. Pierce, esq.	*Vice-consul and Naval Agent.*
Henry Wolcott, esq.	*Vice-consul, Ningpo.*

DUTCH CONSUL IN CHINA.

M. J. Senn Van Basel,	*Netherland Consul.*

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT IN MACAO.

H. E. Jozé Gregorio Pegado,	*Governor.*
Joaquim A. de Moraes Carneiro,	*Judge.*
D. Niculau R. P. Borjas,	*Bishop.*
Francisco de Assis Fernandes,	*Substitute to the Judge.*
D. Geronimo Pereira de Matta,	*Coadjnctor Bishop.*

Members of the Senate.

Felippe Jozé de Freitas,	*Judges.*
Felippe Vieira,	

Jozé Francisco de Oliveira,	
Francisco Joaõ Marquis,	*Vereadores.*
Monoel Duarte Bernardino,	
Jozé Vicente George,	*Procurador.*
Jozé Simaõ dos Remedios,	*Treasurer.*
Miguel Pereira Simoens,	*Clerk to Senate.*
Demetrio d'Araujo Silva,	*Collector of Customs.*

Justices of the Peace.

Cepriano Antonio Pacheco,	*For Parishes of Sé and St. Antonio.*
Vicente Vieira Ribeiro.	*For Parish of St. Lourenço.*

Commandants of the Forts.

Lt.-col. Joaquim V. Sanches,	*Commandant*	*of the Bar Fort.*
Major Ludgero J. de Faria Neves,	*Do.*	*of the Monte Fort.*
Major Antonio Pereira,	*Do.*	*of the Franciscan Fort.*
Major Joaõ Valentim Chumal,	*Do.*	*of the Guia Fort.*
Major Caetano A. Lemos,	*Do.*	*of the Bom Parto Fort.*

ART. II. *Obituary Notices of Mrs. Henrietta Shuck, of the American Baptist Mission in China.* Communicated for the Repository.

IN obedience to the command of that ascended Savior who has all power in heaven and on earth, this departed missionary left her father's roof, numerous and endeared connections, and native land, and braved the dangers of the deep and the perils of a foreign clime, to do what she could in teaching the gentiles the way of life and salvation. She relied upon his power, and enjoyed the fulfillment of his blessed promise, "Lo! I am with you *alway* even to the *end.*" Through all the varied vicissitudes of her times, she was animated and sustained by this promised blessing, and up to the last day of her life was allowed the happiness of being actively employed in her domestic duties and missionary work. She lived up to the very close of life in cheerful activity, and then, the veil being drawn aside, she stepped from time into eternity, entered from the church militant into the church triumphant.—In expectation of full details of her life and labors being given to the public in another form, a few brief notices must suffice for the present.

Mrs. Henrietta Shuck, the daughter of the Rev. Addison Hall, was born at Kilmarnock, state of Virginia, United States, on the 28th October, 1817. Under the influence of eminently pious parents and extensive Christian privileges, she, in the thirteenth year of her age, afforded the happiest evidences of genuine piety, and in the same year was baptized by the Rev. J. B. Jeter, upon profession of her faith, and became a member of the church of Christ. At twelve years of age she entered a seminary for young ladies in Fredericksburg, Virginia, under the superintendence of Mrs. Little, a lady of piety and intelligence. But her father, wishing to have his children educated under his own inspection, soon after this procured a competent instructor and established a boarding school on his own premises. Here the subject of these notices won, by her deligence and amiableness, the high esteem of her instructor and the warm love of her fellow students. About this time her beloved and pious mother died leaving six children, one a very young infant, under circumstances somewhat similar to those in the midst of which she has vanished from amongst us. In the beginning of 1835, she removed with her father to Richmond city, the capital of Virginia, where he became the general agent of the State Colinization Society, and Miss Hall entered the seminary in that city under the care of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Keeling. Upon leaving this seminary she received, unsolicited, written testimonials of the highest character. On the 8th of September, 1835, having long cherished the true spirit of missions, she was united in marriage to the Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, of Richmond College, and on the 22d of the same month, sailed from Boston in the ship Louvre, capt. Brown, for the far East. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Shuck, the following missionaries were fellow passengers in the same ship, viz. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Reed destined to the Chinese, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport for the Siamese, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Day for the Talingoos of Madras, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls for the Burmese, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haswell for the Peguans of Burmah, Rev. Mr. Abbott and Miss Macomber for the Karens of Burmah, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes all for Orissa, south of Calcutta. The Rev. Mr. Malcom, as visiting agent of the American Baptist Board to their eastern missions, also made one of the passengers. The Louvre touched at Bengal, Burmah, Penang, and Singapore. At this latter place Mr. and Mrs. Shuck remained four months, where their eldest son, now eight years old, was born. In September, 1836, they arrived in China, and remained at Macao till

March, 1842, when they became permanently located at Hongkong. Mrs. Shuck was the first American *female* missionary to China.

While she made respectable advances in the literature of the Chinese language, her knowledge of it was chiefly confined to the colloquial, and she spoke it with usefulness and success. She ever felt it her duty to teach the children of the heathen, and from her first coming into the field has had more or less of them under her immediate tuition, and at the time of her demise she had twenty Chinese boys, six Chinese girls and her own four children, making in all *thirty* children, under her care and taxing her anxieties. She was emphatically a *working* missionary, and she was permitted to see the *fruits* of her disinterested toils, and was allowed to rejoice over the blessings of the spirit of God upon her instructions to the young. Yes! she was a *successful* missionary, as well as a *laborious* missionary. To her disconsolate husband she was a devoted and affectionate wife and a help meet *indeed*; to her children, a fond and faithful mother; and to the mission, a beloved and highly valued member.

For several months previous to the brief illness which terminated her earthly career, she enjoyed unusually good health, and yet she often expressed most singular presentiments that she should not survive her approaching season of trial. In view of these premonitions she became more fervent in prayer and more faithful in her work, and for several months she manifested a marked spirituality of mind, and a lovely ripeness of piety. She made her arrangements in view of what she believed would end her pilgrimage on earth. She spoke of it to her husband and to her friends, but never with gloomy forebodings, such was the activity of her Christian hopes. Even every drawer and all her little boxes, with their various articles, have since been found arranged with singular neatness and order. A day or two after her demise the following, among other papers, were discovered in her writing table, and bearing evidence of having been written about two months previous, "I am so strongly impressed with the idea that some great and *calamitous* event is about to befall me, that I cannot but write it down. *What* it is, God only knows. I feel a presentiment that *something* is going to take place, something *dreadful*. Oh! Lord prepare me for all that thou art preparing for me! Help me to take every dispensation of thy providence as for my own *good*." At about midnight, on the 26th November before calling her physician, she requested her husband to join with her in prayer, and as he took her hand and knelt by her couch and min-

gled their supplications before the throne, she seemed to enjoy fellowship with the Father and with his son Jesus Christ. Her whole frame of mind was eminently prayerful and heavenly. At half past one o'clock she became the happy mother of a healthy son, and gave thanks to God for his delivering mercies, and called upon her friends to join her in prayer and praise. After making some maternal inquiries about the child, she added, "May he be a missionary." At this time there was full prospect of her soon being restored to her domestic circle where she had so long been the presiding sun. But God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts; and soon a peculiar fainting and nervous prostration ensued, similar to what on a former occasion had indicated her near approach to the grave, and which now, in defience of every remedy which medical skill could suggest, told the last beating pulse; and at 3 o'clock, on the morning of November 27th, her pure spirit winged its flight to the heavenly world, to the bosom of Him whom she loved and served in earth's vale of tears. Her final exit was singularly easy, being attended with scarcely an apparent pain or struggle. She literally "entered heaven with prayer," and in the fullest sense fell asleep in Jesus. She had the high privilege of passing from a day of willing activity and toil, in the master's service, to an eternity of bliss and rest without the usual lingerings and sufferings of disease. She completed the work assigned her, died in the midst of her labors, and finished her course with joy. That the golden bowl of life has been broken is gain to her, for she indeed was ready, but she has left a widowed husband and five motherless children to mourn their irreparable loss.

A copy of the "Gem's of Sacred Poetry," presented her by her husband, she had long been in the habit of using as a companion to her Bible. Since her departure it is discovered that in this little relick, *words, lines and whole poems*, on the subject of death, the grave and the heavenly world, are marked and underscored in pencil with her own hand, and some of them are singularly prophetic of what has been fulfilled in her passing away. In one she says,

"Lord it belongs not to *my* care,
Whether I die or live,
To love and serve thee is my care,
And this thy grace must give.

If life be *long* I will be *glad*,
That I may long obey;
If life be *short* I am not sad,
I long to be away."

Again she says,

"Oh what is life? T'is like a flower,
That blossoms and is gone,
It flourishes its *little* hour,
With all its beauties on
Death comes, and like a wintry day,
It cuts the lovely flower away.

"Oh! what is life? T'is like the bow,
That glistens in the sky,
We love to see its colors glow;
But while we look, they *die*;
Life fails *as* soon; to-day 'tis here,
To-morrow it may disappear.

"Lord what is life? If spent with thee,
In humble praise and prayer,
How *long* or *short*, our life may be
We feel no anxious care,
Though life *depart*, our joys shall last,
When life and all its toils are past."

Again she adopted the following as her own.

"My times are in they hands,
My God, I *wish* them there,
My life, my friends, my soul I leave,
Entirely to thy care.

"My times are in they hand,
I always trust in thee,
And after death at thy right hand,
I shall forever be."

Religious services having been conducted at the house by the Rev. Dr. Devan, her remains were borne to their final resting place by the European Police corps (who made special application for the privilege of doing so) followed by an unusually large number of persons both foreign and native. The Rev. Mr. Brown made an appropriate address at the grave and offered prayer. All who knew her loved her. On the Sabbath following, at 11 A. M., the Rev. Mr. Gillespie of the Lon. Mis. Soc. preached at Hongkong with special reference to the event, from the text, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord," &c., &c.; the Rev. Mr. Dean at night at the Queen's Road Chapel, from the promise, "Lo, I am with you alway even unto the end;" and at Macao, the Rev. Mr. Lowrie of the American Pres. Mission from the text, "Ye shall know hereafter," &c. All the Chinese services of the same Sabbath, in connection with the Baptist Mission, were made to bear directly on the subject, and the mysterious Jehovah has already caused good spiritual results to ensue.

Mrs. Shuck's religious character was marked by strongest *faith*, and there have been some *remarkable* and *direct* answers to her

fervent prayers. She was punctual in her private devotions, and warmly believed in a *minute* as well as in an all comprehensive Providence. It was her constant delight to commit all her interests for time and eternity to the care of her Heavenly Father.

In her domestic relations she was happy, kind, and true to her trust, and shed light and happiness upon the circle over which she presided. As a *wife* and a mother she was most affectionate, faithful and devoted. Her solicitude for the welfare of her family though *intense* was coupled with a sweet resignation to the divine will, and a hearty committal of all her loved ones to the care of the Christan's God. That fond maternal care for these defenseless babes was mingled with peaceful thoughts of confiding trust in that kind Father in Heaven, who had provided for herself when a motherless child, and who had been her guide in riper years. For the proper training and spiritual good of her children she cherished the keenest anxieties, but notwithstanding her numerous and responsible duties to her own offsping she ceased not to labor, though with a delicate constitution, for the children of the heathen and the destitute around her; and how *many*, both among the native and foreign community here, will ever have occasion to think of her either as a spiritual guide, or as a friend indeed! She blended in admired proportions the lovely Christian, the intelligent lady, and the gospel laborer. In her *Missionary capacity* she was indeed a bright ornament, and discovered an active mind and a judicious judgment, and was a safe counsellor. The success of her husband's labors, and the prosperity of the Mission with which she was connected, may in no small degree be attributed, under God, to the wisdom of her counsels, the zeal of her endeavors, and the fervency of her prayers. She wrote considerable, and her compositions were characterized by simplicity, ease and elegance. Her prayerfulness, her faith, and her habitual confidence in God, mingled in an interesting manner with all her anxieties, cares, toils, and joys of life. In all her ways she emphatically acknowledged God, and she *believed* that *He* directed her paths.

The day previous to her departure she wrote two long letters, one to her former Pastor, and the other to her Richmond preceptress, each breathing a spirit of thankfulness, resignation, and Christian hope, affording an additionally consoling balm to the wounded hearts of surviving friends. Her health was so good even a few hours before her departure, and her demise so sudden and to us so unexpected, that we find it hard to realize that she is *really gone*. She has indeed vanished from our sight like a *meteor*, but her light

still shineth: yes! she has vanished from our sight, yet we have so long been accustomed to witness her smile of joy and contentment, and to listen to her words of friendship, to behold her benevolent efforts and mingle with her hallowed devotions, that her removal strikes us as a dream of the night. Like Enoch she walked with God, and *is not*, for God took her.

She realized the fulfillment of the promise, "Lo I am with you alway even unto the *end*." In her *childhood*, in her *youth*, in her *journeyings*, in her *labors*, in *all her life*, and in her *peacefully* triumphant *death*, this promise was verified. Those who witnessed the peculiar smile of joy that rested on her sainted countenance, when the pure spirit had been disembodied, and life had departed, will see a prophetic interest in the following verse, taken from one of the favorite poems of her little book, every word of the fourth line having been underscored by her own hand.

"O! for that summit of my wish
Whilst here I draw my breath,
That promise of eternal life,
A glorious smile in death."

Again she specially marked the following, as if in prediction of what was soon *in her* own case to be fulfilled.

"I do remember, and will ne'er forget,
The dying eye! That eye alone was bright,
And brighter grew, as nearer death approach'd:
As I have seen the gentle little flower
Look fairest in the silver beam which fell
Reflected from the thunder cloud that soon
Came down, and o'er the desert scatter'd far
And wide its loveliness. She made a sign
To bring her babe—'twas brought, and by her placed:
She looked upon its face, that neither smiled
Nor wept, nor knew who gazed upon't; and laid
Her hand upon its little breast, and sought
For it, with look that seem'd to penetrate
The heavens, unutterable blessings, such
As God to dying parents only granted,
For infants left behind them in the world.
"God keep my child!" we heard her say, and heard
No more. The Angel of the Covenant
Was come, and faithful to his promise stood
Prepared to walk with her through death's dark vale.
And now her eyes grew bright, and brighter still,
Too bright for ours to look upon, suffused
With many tears; and closed without a cloud
They set as sets the morning star, which goes
Not down behind the darken'd west, nor hides
Obscured among the tempests of the sky,
But melts away into the light of heaven."

ART. III. *Treaty of peace, signed at Nanking between England and China, translated from the Chinese.*

To the Editor of the Chinese Repository.

Dear Sir,—My former translation of the Supplementary Treaty having excited some attention, I beg leave through the medium of your valuable Journal to lay before the public a translation of the treaty of peace signed at Nanking, which was found in a native bookseller's shop in the Chinese city where I now reside. It will be seen that this, like my former translation, differs from the *abridgment* published by authority, and in some respects from the supplementary treaty itself (see the 2d article). I cannot help also hazarding the opinion that it is more favorable to the British interests than the subsequent document, and that it would have been better if our diplomatist had let well alone; but while I venture these remarks, I must beg leave not to be made responsible for all the lucuberations of newspaper editors that have appeared on this subject. I am, sir, your's truly.

August 3d, 1844. OLD WHEAT.

ART. 1. The great emperor of China will perpetually maintain peace and amity with the sovereign of the English nation; the subjects of China and England shall preserve mutual amity, and severally dwelling in their respective countries shall receive the protection one of the other, so that both persons and families be preserved in tranquility.

Art. 2. From henceforth the favor of the great emperor permits the people and inhabitants of England to bring with them their families, and dwell in the five sea ports of Canton, Fuchau, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shánghái, for the purpose of trade and commercial intercourse, without impediment. The sovereign of the English nation shall appoint consuls and charge d'affaires to dwell in (or at) the cities of the above named five ports, and be entirely devoted to the arrangements of commercial intercourse, while they carry on official communications with the local magistrates and see to the full and proper payment of the duties and port charges by the English, according to the regulations which shall be hereafter specified.

Art. 3. Inasmuch as the merchant ships of the English nation come from afar across the distant ocean, and being frequently injured by the voyage stand in need of repairs, it is suitable to confer upon them a place on the sea coast, convenient for the repair of shipping, and for the storing up of the necessary materials, the great emperor has graciously bestowed the island of Hongkong on the sovereign of the English nation and her descendants, in perpetual sovereignty, to rule and regulate at will.

Art. 4. Inasmuch as the imperial commissioner and the rest of them, in the 19th year of Táukwáng, (1839), and the 2d month took

the charge d'affaires of the English nation, together with some British subjects, and forcibly detained them at Canton, threatening them with death, and demanding a quantity of opium as the ransom of their lives; now the great emperor allows the sum of six millions of dollars as payment of the original value.

Art. 5. Whenever the merchants of the English nation traded at Canton, according to the old regulations, all their business was conducted by a certain number of hong-merchants, who were also denominated government merchants for assisting in the management of business; now the great emperor has permitted that henceforth, foreigners be not compelled to follow the old regulations; but all English merchants who proceed to the various ports for trade may carry on business with what dealers they please, according to their own convenience; moreover some of the established number of hong merchants under the old system having become indebted to the English merchants in large amounts, without the means of paying, it is settled and agreed that three millions of dollars, being the amount of the hong merchants debts, shall be made good by the officers of the Chinese government.

Art. 6. Inasmuch as the imperial commissioner and the rest of them, did not act towards the officers and people of the English nation with justice, but made use of violence, so as to necessitate the raising of troops to seek for redress, it is now settled and agreed that twelve millions of dollars be paid for the expenses of the army and navy, which the great emperor has allowed to be made good; only the sums which the English nation has received from the various cities of China, since the 15th day of the 6th moon, of the 21st year of Táukwáng, (August 1st, 1841,) are to be deducted from the above amount.

Art. 7. The above specified sums amount to 21,000,000 of dollars: of which six millions shall be paid immediately; in the 6th month of the Kweimáu year, (1843) three millions, and in the 12th month of the same year, three more shall be paid, making six millions for that year; in the Kiashin year, (1844,) in the 6th month two millions and a half, and in the 12th month two and a half more, making five millions for that year; in the year Yihsz', (1845,) in the 6th month two millions, and in 12th month two millions more, making four millions for that year. Thus from the year 1842 to the year 1845 inclusive the sum of 21 millions will have been paid. If however the money should not be paid upon the dates specified, then it is agreed, that five per cent. annually shall be paid for interest.

Art. 8. Whatsoever British subjects, whether belonging to England or its colonies, are now in confinement within the dominions of China, the great emperor allows that they be immediately liberated.

Art. 9. Whatsoever Chinese subjects may have formerly dwelt in the cities kept possession of by the English, or may have been in communication with British subjects, or in their service, or may have acted as spies to the officers of the British government, they are, by an especial decree sent down from the great emperor, which has been copied and circulated through the empire, graciously forgiven their offenses; also whatsoever Chinese may have been apprehended and confined on account of mixing themselves up with the affairs of the English they are to be graciously liberated.

Art. 10. When, according to the 2d article of the present treaty, the barriers are opened, and the merchants and people of England are allowed to dwell in the five ports of Canton, &c., for the purpose of commercial intercourse, they must pay the import and export duties and charges, according to the tariff to be equitably arranged, and issued by the proper Board, for general information, and for the convenience of the English merchants paying the same. It is now further agreed, that when duties on English goods have been paid at the several ports, according to the tariff, then it shall be permitted to the native merchants to carry them all over the empire, and when they pass any of the usual custom-houses on the road, they are not to be charged with any heavy imposts, but merely an ad valorem duty of a few candareens on each tael.

Art. 11. It has been agreed upon and settled that English governors and generals residing in China, entering into official correspondence with the great officers of China, whether in or out of the capital, shall adopt the form of 照會, *cháu hwúy*, official communications: and that subordinate officers shall adopt the form of 申陳, *shin chin*, explanatory statements; when the great officers of China reply, they shall adopt the style of 札行, *chá hing*, official dispatches; and that when the secondary officers of both nations hold intercourse, they shall employ the usual styte of 照會, *cháu hwúy*, official communications. Should the merchants of either nation address the officers, they do not come under the same category, but make use of the form of petition.

Art. 12. When the great emperor has given his assent to the enforcement of the several articles of the treaty of peace, and has allowed of the payment of the six millions, and when this sum has been fully paid, then the naval and military force of the English nation shall

immediately retire from the neighborhood of Nanking, and shall not any more hinder the merchants of the various provinces of China from trading; they shall also deliver up Chinhái and Páushán; only the islands of Chusan, in the department of Tinghai, and the small islet of Kúláng sú near Amoy, shall still be garrisoned by English troops, until the sums of money agreed upon, have been fully paid, and the ports previously alluded to have been opened to the commercial intercourse of the English; after which the troops garrisoning those places shall retire, and no longer keep possession of them.

Art. 13. The several articles of the treaty of amity, specified above, shall be held in abeyance until the great officers have separately reported to the august emperor, and obtained his reply assenting to the same, and until the sovereign of the English nation has ratified them, when the credentials shall be immediately exchanged, each nation holding one copy in order to secure good faith; but as the nations are widely remote from each other, two additional copies shall be prepared, which shall first be signed and sealed by the imperial commissioner and the envoy of the English nation, each one retaining a copy as proof, and from that very day begining to act with security according to the terms contained in the teaty of peace.

Notes of a correspondence connected with the treaty of peace made at Nanking.

1. With regard to the debts of the hong-merchants at Canton, (with the exception of the three millions for the payment of which the gevernment is security,) from henceforth it is agreed that the English in their commercial intercourse may carry on trade with whomsoever they please, entirely at their own covenience; but as the firms with which the English do business will not be of the class of hongs established by the Chinese government, should debts be incurred, the officers can do nothing more than prosecute, and cannot be security for the payment.

It appears from this article in connection with the reply of the barbarians, that from henceforth the gains and losses on their trade will entirely devolve on themselves; should debts be incurred, the consuls may inform the local magistrates, who will institute prosecutions; but on no account are the officers of government any more to be held responsible.

2. As deliberations have now been settled, and as war is perpetually to cease, merchant vessels alone can go and come between the five ports of Canton, Fuchau, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shánghái, and it will not be convenient for ships of war to be criuzing about; at all other ports, besides the above named five, such as Peking, Moukden, Shántung, Tientsin, Formosa, &c., not only will it be inconvenient for ships of war to go and come, but merchant vessels also may not trade thither; for the boundaries must be strictly observed, in order to keep up the good feeling now established.

It appears from this article, in connection with the reply of the barbarians, that as soon as the five ports are opened, and the tariff published, the sovereign of the English nation will issue a proclamation to her subjects, permitting merchant vessels to trade only at the five ports, and not allowing them to be hurrying towards other places. The said nation has hitherto had a number of small vessels of war, sailing in and out of the various ports to examine into the state of trade; these will coöperate with the local officers of the Chinese government to prohibit merchant vessels from going elsewhere; and also invite the native authorities severely to restrain the Chinese people from holding commercial intercourse with the English at any other than the five ports above named.

3. It having been deliberated and agreed upon that it should be left to the Chinese government to decide as to whether the troops from the various provinces should be kept under arms or disbanded; so also the forts, barricades, and citadels, which are now in ruins, may be repaired in due order so as to be restored to their original condition, really with the view of guarding against pirates.

ART. IV. *A list of thirty-four articles, deliberated and determined upon, for the trade of the merchants of the United States of America, at the five ports in China. Translated from the Chinese.*

ART. 1. Hereafter the Great Pure Dynasty with the United States, and the people of both nations at any place whatever, shall mutually be on terms of amity, good faith and harmony, preserving together peace and quietness for myriads of years, without anything to disturb it.

Art. 2. The people of the United States coming to China to trade, shall pay duties on imported and exported goods according to the tariff already settled, without being charged more than other nations; all former expenses and fees being completely done away with. Should the underlings of the custom-houses make extortions, the Chinese nation will punish them according to law. Should China hereafter wish to make any change in the tariff of duties, it must be deliberated upon, and consented to by, the consuls and other officers of the United States. Should any extra advantage be extended to other nations, the people of the United States must equally and universally benefit by it; in order to display justice and equity.

Art. 3. Henceforth the people of the United States shall without exception be permitted to take and carry their families to all the five ports of Canton, Fuchau, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shánghái, to dwell and trade there. The vessels of the five ports carrying cargoes backwards and forwards may follow their own convenience; but into any port other than the five ports not a single vessel shall enter nor presume to wander about. They also may not privately trade with the lawless inhabitants along the coast. Should there be any who oppose and offend against this prohibition, the vessel and goods must, according to the regulations already agreed upon, all revert to China and be confiscated to government.

Art. 4. The people of the United States being permitted to resort to the five ports for purposes of trade, it will be right and necessary to establish consuls and other officers at each place, to superintend the affairs of the people of their own nation. The local officers of China shall receive and meet them with increased liberality. In all mutual intercourse, whether by the interchange of public documents or by interviews for personal consultation, both parties shall maintain their proper rank. Should the local officers insult or slight the consuls and other officers, the consuls and others will be permitted to take the grievance, and complain of it for redress to the high officers of China, who will in equity and justice examine into and arrange it. But the consuls also may not follow their own will and inclination, thus giving rise to many altercations with the Chinese officers and people.

Art. 5. The people of the United States trading at the five ports, with the exception of merchandise forbidden by the Chinese laws to be imported or exported, will be permitted to take every other article of merchandise, and either bring it from their own or other countries, and import it for sale; and they will also be permitted to carry out Chinese merchandise and export it to their own or other countries for sale, in both cases paying duties according to the present established regulations, beyond which, no other expenses or fees will be permitted.

Art. 6. All vessels belonging to the United States proceeding to the five ports to trade, shall have their ships' papers examined by the consuls and other officers, who will report to the superintendent of customs; when, according to the number of tons which a vessel can carry, she will pay the tonnage dues. Thus, those which can carry more than 150 tons shall for each ton pay tonnage dues five mace; while those below 150 tons shall for each ton pay tonnage dues one

mace. The former fees, for measurement and other items, shall be entirely done away with. Should any vessel enter a port, having already paid her tonnage dues at the custom-house of that port, and because of not completing the sale of her goods, take them to some other port for sale, the consuls and other officers shall report it clearly to the superintendent of customs, who will, on that vessel leaving the port, take the fact of her having paid her tonnage dues and clearly state it in the grandchop, and he will also forward a letter to the superintendent of customs of the other port to examine into it, and on the said vessel entering the other port, she shall only pay duties on her goods, but no tonnage dues, to avoid a second charge.

Art. 7. When people of the United States at the five ports use their own boats and other craft, to carry passengers or baggage or letters and eatables and other things, for which duties are not payable in the tariff, it will not be necessary for such craft to pay tonnage dues. But if, besides these things, they should carry merchandise, then they should, according to the rule for vessels under 150 tons, pay one mace per ton. Should Chinese boats be engaged, they will not come under the rule of paying tonnage dues according to the number of tons.

Art. 8. All trading vessels belonging to the people of the United States entering the port, will be permitted to hire pilots in going through narrow passages and dangerous places. When a vessel is reported as brought in, as soon as she shall have completely paid up her tonnage dues and duties, a pilot shall be ordered as before to take her out immediately. In hiring servants or compradores, or in requesting the services of linguists and writers, or in engaing Chinese boats to remove goods or convey passengers, or in hiring additional workmen, servants or sailors, and in all circumstances where necessity requires, if not contrary to the laws, every one shall follow his own convenience. The price of work, the merchants and people may themselves determine upon, or it may be arranged by the consuls; the Chinese local officers are not to interfere in the matter.

Art. 9. When a trading vessel of the United States comes to a port, as soon as a pilot has brought her in, there shall immediately by deputed from the custom-house trust worthy runners to attend the vessel and guard her. These runners may either lodge on board the merchant vessel, or hire their own boat and attend the ship according as they find it most convenient For food and necessaries, the custom-house shall daily give money; they may not extort from

the merchant ship any fees however small. Should they disobey, they will be considered as guilty of receiving bribes.

Art. 10. On a merchant vessel of the United States entering the port, either the captain, supercargo, or the merchant agent shall, within a period of two days, take the ships' paper, bills of lading, &c., and deliver them to the consuls and other officers of their country to keep and hold. The consul shall immediately take the name of the vessel with the names of the people, the number of tons she carries and the kind of goods, and making a minute list of them, communicate with the superintendent of customs, who will then allow them to receive a permit to break bulk and unload the goods; should it happen that, before the receipt of a permit, any should presume to unload goods, they shall then be fined 500 dollars, and the goods which they presumed to land and remove, shall altogether revert to China, and be confiscated to government. Should a merchant vessel enter the port, and only unload a portion of her cargo, she shall pay duties according to that portion of the goods discharged The goods yet undischarged may without exception be carried to any other port for sale. If a vessel should enter the port, and not yet having broken bulk, should wish to go elsewhere, she will within the limit of two days go out of the port, but she must not remain longer; in which case also no duties nor tonnage dues will be levied or received. But on her arrival at any other port and making sales, she will then be required to pay duties according to the tariff. Should a merchant vessel, after entering the port, have exceeded the term of two days, it will then be necessary to pay the tonnage dues, and the superintendent of customs may as before fill up and issue a grandchop, and make it known to the other ports in order to avoid paying them a second time.

Art. 11. Merchant vessels of the United States dealing in goods either for import or export, shall report the day fixed for unloading and shipping goods to the consuls and other officers, which report shall, by the consuls and other officers, be transmitted to the superintendent of customs, who will on the arrival of the day depute an official attendant that he may in conjunction with the captain, supercargo, or merchant agent and others, equitably and fairly examine the merchandise, in order that the duties may be levied according to the tariff. If among them there be any goods, the price of which must be estimated to determine the duties, or respecting which there may be differences of opinion as to the price, or as to the deduction of the amount of tare, so as to give rise to disputes which cannot be

readily settled; the said merchant shall, on that same day, petition and report to the consul, so that he may acquaint the superintendent of customs, and with him consult upon and determine it. If the petition and report be delayed, then no permission will be given further to arrange it.

Art. 12. At the places of the consuls of the United States at each port, there shall be furnished by the Chinese superintendent of customs, a *chang* measure, a *cheh* measure, a steel-yard and weights, of each a set, ready for measuring lengths and breaths, and ascertaining weight and lightness. They shall be after the patern of those distributed by the hoppo of Canton, and will be marked with engraven characters—one rule applying to the five ports, in order to avoid irregularity and villainy.

Art. 13. After a merchant vessel of the United States has entered a port, on receiving a permit to unload goods she must immediately pay up the tonnage dues; on goods imported, the duties must be paid at the time of unloading; and on goods exported the duties must be paid on being shipped; and when the duties and tonnage dues shall have been completely paid up, the superintendent of customs shall issue a grandchop, having examined which the consul shall return the ships' paper, and permit the merchant vessel to go out of the port and return to her own country. The duties paid, shall be received for the Chinese officers by bankers appointed by them either in sycee silver, or in foreign dollars, made up to the standard, all in accordance with the already existing regulations. Imported merchandise that may be taken by Chinese merchants into the interior for sale, shall on passing every custom-house pay duties according to the old tariff: there may be no further addition or increase.

Art. 14. Merchants ships of the United States anchoring within a port, will not be permitted to tranship goods from one to the other. Should it be necessary to tranship into another vessel, the merchant must present a request to the consul, who will report it to the superintendent of customs, that he may send an officer to make clear and true examination, when permission will be given to tranship. Should any, without petitioning and waiting for examination, confusedly go about transhipping, the goods thus transhipped shall altogether revert to China, and be confiscated to government.

Art. 15. According to the former regulations, the commerical intercourse of every nation reverted to foreign hongs, established by the Canton officers to arrange and control. Now it is determined

upon to take the list of the foreign hongs, break it up, and do away with it. Thus people of the United States importing or exporting goods are permitted to trade with any Chinese merchants they please; there shall be no limit or restrictions, so as to put a stop to all the villainy of grasping and monopolizing.

Art. 16. Should Chinese merchants happen to owe money to the people of the United States, or should they defraud them of their property, the people of the United States may themselves go and sue for it; the officers cannot be security for its recovery. If an accusation be lodged with the officers, the Chinese local officers, on receiving a communication from the consul, must immediately make equitable investigation and push the recovery of the debt; if the debtor be already dead, and his property gone, or if the fraudulent villain have really escaped into concealment, and there be no traces left of him, the people of the United States shall not adhere to the old regulations, and require the hong merchants to make it good. If any people of the United States contract debts with, and defraud, Chinese merchants, then it shall be arranged according to this rule, and the consul also will not be security for its recovery.

Art. 17. People of the United States, trading at the five ports, whether dwelling there for a long period, or temporarily residing there, are in both cases permitted to hire and rent the people's houses, or to hire ground in order to build themselves houses, and for sites on which to establish hospitals, halls for worship, and cemeteries. It will be necessary for the Chinese local officers, in company with the consuls and other officers, to consider and inquire into the feelings of the people, in selecting and fixing upon a spot of ground. The people of the United States, with those of the inner land, are equitably to determine and fix the rent of the ground; the people of the inner land are not to raise the prices and extort, nor are the people from afar permitted to compel the hire, nor to be hard and rapacious; and it is necessary that each party express its own wishes in accordance with equity and honesty. Should peradventure any graves be destroyed or dug up by the Chinese people, the Chinese local officers will make strict seizure and punish them according to law. In the places where the people of the United States anchor their vessels, and take up their temporary abode, the merchants, sailors, and others, will only be permitted to walk about on the neighboring ground, and will not be allowed to go far into the villages and hamlets of the inner land and wander where they please; still less may they go to the markets and military stations,

and privately carry on trade. The boundaries will be consulted upon and fixed with the consuls by the local officers of the five ports, each according to the people's feelings, and the situation of the place; and they may not be passed over; in order to fix the period for eternity and for the mutual quiet of both.

Art. 18. It is permitted to the officers and people of the United States to engage scholars from all parts of China, to instruct them in the dialects of every place, and to assist them in literary affairs; of whatsoever rank or class the persons so engaged may be, the Chinese local officers and people may not in the slightest degree molest or injure them. The people of the United States are also permitted to collect and buy all kinds of Chinese books.

Art. 19. Hereafter people of the United States quietly trading in China, will be on terms of mutual friendship and amity with the Chinese. The local officers must constantly afford them protection and care, causing them and their families to be in perfect peace. They will also make inquiries and prohibit all vagabonds from insulting and vexing them.—Should any lawless villains of the inner land with malicious intent set fire to and burn the foreign houses or plunder and rob the property, the consuls will immediately report it to the local officers, who will send soldiers and police to suppress the tumult, make examination and seize the offenders, and also take the vagabonds who burnt and plunder, and punish them severely according to law.

Art. 20. People of the United States having brought merchandise into port, and paid duties upon it, should they wish to take the disembarked goods and transport them to another port for sale, may state the matter clearly to the consuls, who will convey a report to the superintendent of customs to see if the duties, said to be paid, agree with the custom-house books, and to send an officer to make inquiry whether they really be the original bales and the identical goods, and that there has been no breaking open and moving, or taking out and changing, and such like impropriety; when he will immediately take the number of peculs of merchandise, and the sum of the duties already paid, and enter them into a pass, which will be given to the said merchant to receive and hold; at the same time, he will dispatch a letter to the superintendent of customs of the other port to examine accordingly; and when the said vessel shall enter that port, and it be found on examination that there is no discrepancy, she will immediately be permitted to open her hold and make sales, in order to avoid the payment of duties a second time; should

there be any false accusations or secret conveyance of things, on the discovery of it by the superintendent of customs, the goods shall be confiscated to government.

Art. 21. Hereafter should any Chinese have any quarrels, disputes, or get mutually involved with the people of the United States, the Chinese will be seized and examined by the Chinese local officers, and will be punished according to the laws of China.—The people of the United States shall be seized and examined by the consuls and other officers, and will be punished according to the law of their country; but it is requisite that both should in justice and integrity divide the question, and neither side cherish partiality, which would lead to quarrels.

Art. 22. The United States having now with China adjusted and sworn to peace and amity, their ships may go and come at the five ports to trade.—If at any future time, another country should be at enmity with China, China may only prevent the inimical nation, and not permit it to resort to the five ports for trade.—When people of the United States go to the other country to trade, or transport the merchandise of that country to the five ports, China must recognize the United States' flag, and permit them to enter the river. But the United States merchant ships will not be permitted privately to introduce one soldier of the other nation into port, nor receive the bribes of merchants of the other nation, who call upon them to exchange flags, and bring merchandise for them into port for trade.—Should there be any infraction of this prohibition, it shall be allowable for China to search it out, seize the parties and settle it.

Art. 23. At the close of every Chinese year, each of the consuls residing at the five ports must take an account of the ships and goods of the United States yearly entering and leaving the port, and of the prices at which they are valued, and minutely report it to the governor-general of each province, that he may transmit it to the Board of Revenue, as a proof for examination.

Art. 24. Should people of the United States in any important matters make complaints to the Chinese officers, they must first petition the consuls and other officers, who will examine whether the words and phrases in the petition be clear and intelligible and the subject reasonable, after which they will at once transmit it to the local officers to examine into and arrange.—Should Chinese in any important matters make complaints to the consuls and other officers, they must first petition the local officers, who will examine whether the words and phrases in the petition be clear and intelligible, and

the subject reasonable, after which they will at once transmit it to the consuls and other officers to examine into and arrange.—Should it happen that people of China and of the United States wrangle about any matter, and are not able to arrange it amicably, it will be necessary for the officers of both nations to make inquiry and equitably examine and decide the matter.

Art. 25. Should people of the United States at the five ports of China be involved in disputes among themselves about property, it will be examined into and arranged by the consuls and other officers of their country. If people of the United States in China, dispute and wrangle about matters with traders of other nations it must be arranged in accordance with the rules established by their respective nations; Chinese officers will make no inquiry whatever about it.

Art. 26. When merchant ships of the United States enter the five ports of China, and anchor there, they come under the control of the consuls and other officers in company with the captains of the vessels, China will have no control whatever over them.—Should it happen that on the high seas, other nations insult and injure traders of the United States, China cannot revenge it on their account. But if merchant vessel of the United States, when on seas within the jurisdiction of China, be plundered by pirates, the Chinese civil and military officers, must, as soon as they hear it reported, make a strict seizure of the robbers, and punish them according to law. The recovered stolen goods, of whatever quantity, must all be delivered to the nearest consul and other officers to be all returned to the original owners. But the territory of China being vast and the people numerous, it is ten thousand to one but that the principal thief cannot be caught or there be thieves and no stolen goods, or the stolen goods may not be completely recovered, and the Chinese local officers must act as is separately provided for by law, and cannot make up or return the stolen articles.

Art. 27. If merchant vessels of the United States when off the Chinese shore, meet with tempests, strike on rocks, get on shore, or meet with pirates so that the vessel be destroyed, the local officers along the coasts, on examination and knowledge thereof, must immediately set on foot measures for rescue, and devise means for showing increased compassion, so that they may reach their port and get repaired. In all buying of rice and provisions and obtaining fresh water, the least opposition or hindrance must not be given. Should the said merchant vessel be wrecked on the outer seas and be drifted to the Chinese shore, as soon as the officers shall have made clear

inquiries into it, they must also treat them all with soothing compassion, and arrange their matters securely.

Art. 28. Merchant vessels and property belonging to people of the United States, which may be found at the five ports of China, may not be taken by froce or intimidation by the local officers, such as laying embargos on vessels for public use or otherwise. But they must be suffered quietly to carry on their trade in order to avoid trouble and annoyance.

Art. 29. If among the people of the United States, there be any on ship board, who do not attend to their duty, and leaving their ship, escape into the inner land, to conceal themselves, the Chinese local officers will immediately depute police runners to seize and bring them to the consuls and other officers, for punishment. If any Chinese having offended the law sgo to the houses and dwellings, and on board of the merchant ships, of the people of the United States, to conceal themselves, the Chinese local officers on discovering it, will immediately address a letter to the consul and other officers, to seize and send them back. In either case the least shelter or concealment must not be given. With respect to the merchants, sailors, and others of the United States they will all come under the consuls and other officers, who will when necessary make examination and keep them under restraint.—If the people of the two nations use force and make disturbances, or carelessly use fire arms and wound men, so as to lead to fighting, killing, and other serious cases, the officers of the two nations must maintain the laws and severely punish them :—there must not be the least partiality which would cause the hearts of all to be unsubmissive.

Art. 30. Hereafter in the official correspondence to and fro, of the great ministers of China with the great ministers of the United States, there must be used in accordance with the principles of equality, the form of "official communication." In the official correspondence to and fro of the consuls with the Chinese local officers, the form of "official communication" will also be used. In reporting to the high officers the form "explanatory statement" will be used. If common people address officers, they will as before use the form of "petition." There may be no appearance of insult, or disrespect to the wounding of public friendship on either side; while the two nations must not seek for, or extort from each other ceremonies observances.

Art. 31. If on a future day the United States send a national letter to the government of China the original document must be

presented on their account by the imperially appointed high commissioner, or by the governor-general of the Two Kwáng, or of Fukien, and Chekiáng, or of the Two Kiáng, or by other great ministers who may be arranging on the part of the middle nation, the affairs of outside nations.

Art. 32. Hereafter if the United States have ships of war sent to inspect the trade, coming to the different ports, the naval commodore or high naval officers of the vessel of war, will be treated by the high civil and military officers of China at that place upon terms of equality, in order to show a feeling of amity and good will. If the aforesaid ships of war want to purchase provisions or get fresh water and other things, China cannot in any way forbid or hinder them. Should perhaps a ship of war be injured, she also will be permitted to be repaired.

Art. 33. All people of the United States who presume to take upon themselves to go to other ports, where no custom-house has been opened, and privately carry on trade, smuggle and evade the duties, or introduce opium and other prohibited articles in China, the Chinese local officers may themselves adjudicate it and punish them. The government or people of the United States must not afford the least protection. If vessels of another country assume the flag of the United States, and carry on illegal trade, the United States must take measures for prohibiting and preventing it.

Art. 34. As soon as the treaty of peace shall have been determined upon, the two nations must each obey and keep it, and not trivially make changes. With respect to the dissimilarity of the circumstances of each port and the regulations regarding barter, and the high seas, it is to be feared that there cannot but be some slight changes; therefore after a period of twelve years the two nations will appoint officers to consult upon and settle them equitably. Further after the treaty of peace shall have received the imperial reply and assent, the government and people of the two countries must both reverentially obey it. With respect to the several states of the United States, they will not be allowed to depute an officer hither, or otherwise have further deliberations.

ART. V. *French trading regulations; or a commercial treaty, in thirty-five articles, between France and China.*

ART. 1. The emperor of China as well as the emperor of the great French nation, and their subjects of both countries will henceforth for ever and ever live in amity and peace, and no matter who the men are, or in what country, will all obtain full protection for their persons and families.

Art. 2. Henceforth the family of every Frenchman may be taken to the five harbors, marts, and territory of Canton, Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo, and Shánghái in China, to trade and live there peacefully without any hindrance, always without ceasing. French vessels may go and come, anchor and trade at the five ports, at their pleasure. But it is expressly prohibited to enter other Chinese ports and trade there, or on every shore along the coast clandestinely to buy and sell. With the exception of what is stated distinctly in the third clause, he who offends against this regulation, will have the cargo of his vessel confiscated to government. But when the Chinese local officers have seized such kinds of goods, they ought, before confiscating the same, immediately to give previous notice to the French consul nearest to that port.

Art. 3. The property and goods, which any Frenchman may have in the territory of those five ports, must not contemptuously be involved by Chinese subjects. The Chinese officers ought not on any account by oppression or force to take a French vessel for public, private, or other uses.

Art. 4. The emperor of the great French nation will at his option appoint consular officers at the territory of the five commercial ports in China, to manage the trading affairs of the merchants, and to examine whether the regulations are observed. The Chinese local officers, ought to treat those consuls politely and correspond with them on terms of equality. And if there is any difference, the said consular officers will proceed to the great minister who has the general superintendence of those five ports, and state their complaint. If there is no great minister for the superintendence of the five ports, he will address his grievance to the great provincial officers, that they may carefully investigate the same for him, and manage it justly. If it ever happen that there is no consular officer at the said port, the French captain or merchant may entrust the same to a national

consul to transact this business for him. If not, he may repair to the hoppo, make there a clear statament, that he may adopt means to manage it properly, in order that the said captain and merchant may reap the advantages of the regulations.

Art. 5. The emperor of the great French nation will at his option appoint men of war to anchor within the territory of the five ports, in order to keep down the merchants and sailors, so that the consul may have authority and power. The people of the men of war will in future, however, be under control, and not be allowed to create any disturbance. And the master of those men of war will be held responsible to issue orders for the due observance of the 23d clause, and the provisions for the control of the sailors in the management of matters concerning every vessel, and their business with the shore. But it is now distinctly agreed and settled, that men of war will pay no tonnage dues.

Art. 6. The plenipotentiaries of both nations have by their signature and seal settled a tariff and regulations, according to which for all the vessels that enter and leave those five ports, the French ought to pay duties and tonnage dues. The duty money must not in future be increased, and there ought to be no other fees. And it has now been recorded in the regulations, that whenever any Frenchman has paid the tonnage dues, and the duties on his goods, there will be no prohibition or restriction (on the sale). It matters not if (the cargo) is imported from their native or other countries, nor to what country it is taken, but this is entirely at one's convenience. China cannot enter into its code, any additional prohibitory coersive regulations. If any alterations are in future to take place, the law requires that the French shall conjointly discuss the matter, and when agreed upon, it may then be changed. But the tariff and regulations now proposed, or in future to be established, will be fully observed at every place, and always by the French merchants and people who differ nowise from the most favored (greatly beloved) nation. If there are subsequently any reductions in the duties, the French will at the same rate pay less.

Art. 7. French goods which have been imported at the five ports, and according to law paid duties, may be taken immediately by Chinese merchants into the interior, and shall pay transit duties according to the present regulations, without again extorting fees. The standard shall be the present tariff, and no additions need subsequently to be made. And if any clerks or runners of the maritime custom-house, do not observe the law, and falsely take fees in addi-

tion to the duties, they shall be punished according to Chinese laws.

Art. 8. Having now determined the rate, this cannot afford any pretence for smuggling, but it is for the sake of being just, and the French merchant vessels will not in future smuggle at the five ports. If there is any merchantman which in the five ports smuggle, no matter what goods, their price or what description of articles, or contraband cargo, for defrauding the revenue, the local officers will seize the whole and confiscate it. China can moreover put a stop to smuggling vessels at its pleasure, and prevent their entering the central land, or direct them to clear their accounts, and then immediately leave the harbor. But if any other nation makes falsely use of the French flag (for smuggling purposes), France will take measures to put a stop to it, and suppress this evil spirit.

Art. 9. The hong-merchant's hongs which were formerly established at Canton for the sake of trade, are now according to law abolished. Frenchmen will henceforth at their own convenience dispose of their articles at the five ports, whether imports or exports, and trade with any Chinaman they may wish, without any interference or obstruction. In future none else ought to combine in forming a monopoly for trade. But if any trangress this law, the consul will inform the Chinese officers to expel (the monopolist ?). The officers of the central empire ought to issue previous prohibitions, to avoid injuring the principles of free trade.

Art. 10. If in future any Chinese are in debt to French captains and merchants, no matter whether on account of owing (money) or of fraud, the Frenchmen will not according to the old law, demand the same of the security merchant, but ought to report it to the consul, that he may address himself to the local officers, to investigate the matter, and they exert themselves to hold (the debtor) responsible for the legal payment. But if the debtor can either not be apprehended, or is no longer in existence, or has made a total bankruptcy, being without the means of paying, the French merchant will not ask the officers to make up (the debt). If a Frenchman cheats a Chinaman out of his goods or owes him (any thing), the consul will exert himself equally to recover the same. But the Chinese must not demand of the consul, nor of the French government to pay him.

Art. 11. Any French vessel which sails within the territory of the five ports, may hire a pilot, to take her immediately into port. After having paid the port dues and duties, and wishing to set sail, the pilot ought quickly to take her out of port, without any impedi-

ment, delay, and difficulty. Whosoever wishes to be pilot of a French ship, must have two captains' certificates, and the consul may then make him a pilot, to manage as other nations on the same footing. The consular officers at the five ports will justly determine the pilotage according to the distance or the dangers and facilities.

Art. 12. As soon as the pilot has brought any French vessel into port, the marine custom-house will appoint one or two trustworthy servants to follow and to look after the smuggling. Those waiters will either go on board the merchant man, or will themselves hire a boat, according to their own convenience. Their maintenance will be furnished by the custom-house, and they ought not to extort money from the captains or their agents. But if they transgress this law, they will be sentenced according to the amount of the extortions, and the whole be again reimbursed.

Art. 13. If there is no impediment, any French vessel twenty-four hours after having entered the port, will present through the captain, supercargo or agent the ship's register and bill of lading to the consul. The said consul will within a day after the receipt of the ship's papers and bill of lading, distinctly state to the hoppo, the ship's and people's names, the amount of the tonnage, and nature of the cargo. But if the captain is dilatory, and two days after the entrance of the vessel does not present to the consul the ship's papers and bill of lading, he shall for every day be fined 50 dollars, for the use of the Chinese government. Yet the fine ought not to exceed 200 dollars. The consul will then communicate with the superintendent of customs, and the hoppo will issue a permit to open the hatches. But if the captain has not received this permit, and of his own accord breaks bulk and discharges cargo, he will be fined 500 dollars, and the goods thus unloaded will at the same time be confiscated to government.

Art. 14. Any vessel which has entered the port and not yet received a permit to discharge cargo, may according to the provisions of the 16th paragraph, within two days leave the harbor and go to another place, without there paying duties and tonnage dues, which will be discharged and paid up at the emporium where the goods are sold.

Art. 15. Any ship which leaves the port after more than two days, will pay up the whole of the tonnage dues. According to law, every vessel of above 150 tons burden, will pay at the rate of five mace per ton, those below 150 tons, will pay at the rate of one mace per ton. All previous entrance and clearance fees are

abolished, and no others will afterwards be (demanded). Whenever the superintendent of customs gives a clearance, he will distinctly state, that the vessel has paid the port dues. If that ship goes to another harbor, she will take this certificate and present it for examination, to avoid (paying) a second time. All French vessels which from abroad enter China, shall only once pay tonnage dues. Small French vessels such as boats, no matter with sails or without sails, carrying passengers, luggage, letters, and provisions, and no articles paying duties, will all be exempted from tonnage dues. If such small craft, however transport goods, they will pay, according to the rate of (vessels) below 150 tons, one mace per ton. If French merchants hire a Chinese boat, she will not pay tonnage dues.

Art. 16. Whenever any French vessel wishes to load or unload cargo, she will first draw up an account of the goods, and present the same to the consul, who will direct a linguist to report the same to the custom-house, and then she will be permitted to discharge or take in a cargo. A deliberate examination of the goods ought to take place, so that neither party may suffer loss. French merchants who do not wish to calculate themselves the amount of duties, will employ a well experienced individual to compute them in their behalf. The payment will also be at their convenience. If after this business some difference arise, no notice ought to be taken of it. As for articles that pay duty per valuation, if the merchant cannot agree with the Chinese, they ought on both sides to call two or three traders to examine the goods, and determine their value at the highest offer. Whenever duties are to be paid, the articles themselves form the standard, and the tare ought to be subtracted. But if the Frenchman cannot agree with the custom-house about the weight of various goods, the disputed articles and tare must be weighed; and then let them first settle the quantity and average number, and again weigh the mere goods without the tare to ascertain the amount, and make the result the basis of everything of this kind. If in the examination of goods some disagreement exists, the Frenchman will request the consul to come; and the said consul will instantly communicate this to the hoppo, to endeavor to make them agree. But the information must be given within a day, and if not, no notice will be taken of it. Before the dispute, however, is settled, the hoppo must not enter the account on books, for fear of the difficulties to arrange it subsequently. Imports that have been injured ought to pay less duty, and this ought to be managed justly, according to the law of valuation.

Art. 17. Whatever quantity of goods a French vessel may import and unload, the duties will be paid as they are discharged. If the remainder of the cargo is to be taken to another port to be delivered and sold there, the duties thereon will also be paid in that other port. If it ever happen, that a Frenchman has already paid the duties on the goods in one port, and wishes to ship them for another for sale, he will inform the consul thereof, that he may acquaint the hoppo therewith to ascertain, whether they are indeed the very marked articles, which have not been touched. On giving him the portclearance, it ought to be distinctly stated, that the said goods have already paid duties in a certain harbor. And when the said merchant enters that emporium, he will present the certificate to the consul, to transmit the same to the hoppo for examination, to be free from duty. He will then receive a permit to unload the goods, without paying any fees. But if there be any smuggling or deceit, the goods will indiscriminately be seized and confiscated to government.

Art. 18. The regulation is now made, that any French captain or merchant, should every time that he lands goods, also pay their amount of duties, and it should be the same on loading exports. As soon as any French vessel has paid the whole of the port dues and duties, the hoppo will issue a receipt to be presented to the consul for examination, that the ship's register may be restored and permission for her departure be given. The custom-house will appoint the number of bankers who may receive for the Chinese government the duties which the French ought to pay. The receipt given by the banker will be equivalent to any issued by the Chinese officers. The duties may be paid in sycee or foreign money. In regulating the amount of premium to be made, the hoppo and consul will examine the relative market price of sycee and foreign money.

Art. 19. At all the five ports the custom-house will have scales and measures from the Board (of Revenue). These will be accurately compared from the true standard, and be sent to the consulate to be kept there, and must not in lightness, or heaviness, length or shortness differ from those of the Canton custom-house, whilst each will be stamped with the characters of the custom-house. All the money of tonnage dues and duties, which must be paid to the Chinese government, shall be weighed on these scales. If there arises any dispute about the weight or measure of goods, it must be settled by this standard.

Art. 20. If no express permission is given by the officers from

transhipping goods this ought not to be done unadvisedly, and if a necessity exists for transhipping the same, the merchant ought first to communicate this distinctly to the consul, that he may issue a certificate to be examined by the superintendent of customs to allow him to tranship goods. The said hoppo may always direct his underlings to superintend these proceedings. But if goods are transhipped without permission, unless there be unexpected danger brooking no delay, all the transhipped articles will be confiscated to government.

Art. 21. Every French captain or merchant may at his pleasure engage any kind of lighters and small boats to carry goods and passengers; the fare will be agreed upon by the merchant to the satisfaction of both parties, without the influence of the local officers; but if the boatmen cheat, run away or lose anything, the local officers will not make it good. The number of boats will not be restricted, and no body ought to have the sole management. There ought also to be no monopoly of coolies in loading or unloading cargoes.

Art. 22. According to the second paragraph, every Frenchman, no matter what their number, may live at the territory of the five ports, rent dwellings and store-houses, or ground to erect the building himself. All Frenchmen alike may build chapels, dispensaries, poor-houses, and cemetaries. The local officers in conjunction with the consul will determine upon the ground, where the Frenchmen ought to live or build. The amount of ground rent, and house rent, must on both sides be settled by business like persons, according to the local rates of prices. The native ought not to raise the rents high, and the French consul ought carefully to guard, that his countrymen do not violently force (people) to let at a certain price. The parcels of ground allotted in the territory of the five ports for the houses of all the Frenchmen, ought to be spacious, and no restriction ought to be entered upon as to the number, so that Frenchmen may mutually be advantaged. But if any Chinese profane or destroy the French chapels and graves, the local officers will seize them with strictness, and severely punish them.

Art. 23. Every Frenchman who sojourns in the territory of any of the five ports or comes and goes, may at the nearest place walk about, and take exercise. To his daily movements and doings, he does not differ from any native, but must not exceed the boundaries fixed upon by the consul and local officers, for the sake of scheming (after gain). At the anchorage of merchantmen, the

sailors ought likewise in their walks not to exceed the boundaries. Whenever they go on shore, there ought to be regulations for coercing them. These rules will be drawn up by the consul and submitted to the consideration of the local officers, to prevent the said sailors from creating disturbance, or strife amongst the natives. No matter who the Frenchman is, whoever goes beyond the space allotted, or to a distance into the interior, may be seized by the Chinese officers. But he ought to be delivered up to the keeping of the French consul at the nearest port. The Chinese officers and people must not beat, wound, injure, or cruelly treat the French prisoner, to harm the friendship and peace between the two countries.

Art. 24. Frenchmen are allowed at the territory of those five ports, at their option to rent, buy, and hire linguist, clerks, artisans, sailors, and workmen. They may also engage gentlemen to teach them the Chinese language, instruct them to write the Chinese characters, and acquire the dialects of every part. They may also employ people to assist them in their literary labors to draw up essays, study literature and arts. The hire and pay they will either fix themselves, or the consul will settle it for them. Frenchmen may also teach those of the Chinese who wish to learn their own, or any other language, also sell French books and buy all kinds of Chinese works.

Art. 25. Every Frenchmen who harbors resentmant or ill will towards a Chinese, ought first to inform the consul thereof, who will again distinctly investigate the matter and endeavor to settle it. If a Chinese has a grudge against a Frenchman, the consul must impartially examine and fully arrange it for him. But if there are any disputes, which the consul is unable to assuage, he will request the Chinese officer, to coöperate in managing the matter, and having investigated the facts, justly bring the case to a conclusion.

Art. 26. If any Chinese of the five ports in future harm the French, insult or annoy them, the local officers will immediately put them down, and adopt measures for their protection. But if there are villains or disreputable people who wish to rob, destroy, or burn the French houses, factories, hospitals, and buildings they have erected, the Chinese officers will either make inquiries, or the consuls will give information thereof, and then send their police to drive away the rabble, seize the offenders, and punish them severely according to law, making them in future responsible for the recovery of the stolen articles or a compensation.

Art. 27. If there is any strife between Frenchmen and Chinese, or any fight occurs in which one, two or more men are wounded

and killed with fire arms or other weapons; the Chinese will in such case be apprehended by their own officers with all strictness, and punished according to the laws of the central empire; and the consul will use means to apprehend the Frenchmen, speedily investigate the matter and punish them according to French laws. France will in future establish laws for the mode of punishment. All other matters which have not been distinctly stated in this paragraph will be managed according to this, and great or lesser crimes committed by Frenchmen at the five ports, will be judged according to French law.

Art. 28. All differences of Frenchmen in the territory of the five ports will also be settled by the French consul. If a Frenchman has a quarrel with a foreigner, the Chinese officers will not interfere. Vessels within the territory of the five ports, must not be meddled with by the Chinese officers, but the management will either fall to the consul or the captain himself.

Art. 29. As soon as the civil and military authorities hear in the neighborhood, that a French merchantman has been robbed by Chinese pirates on the seas of the central land, they will with all severity seize them and punish them according to law. The plunder no matter at whatsoever place it is seized, and under any circumstances, must be given back to the consul, to be restored to the agent. But if the pursuers cannot apprehended the robbers, or not obtain all the stolen goods, they will proceed according to the Chinese laws in this matter, but no compensation will be made.

Art. 30. All the French men-of-war which come or go, or sail about for the protection of merchantmen, ought to be treated with friendship at every port they touch. Men-of-war are allowed to buy their daily provisions, and on having suffered damage to refit, without let or hindrance. When French merchant vessels have been injured, or if there is any other cause or necessity for seeking shelter in a port, no matter what the emporium may be, she ought to be treated with friendship. If any French ship, suffers near the territory of the Chinese shore, the local officers on hearing of it will render assistance, and supply her daily wants and adopt means to drag out goods to prevent their being damaged. They will give immediate notice to the nearest consul, who in conjunction with the local officers will adopt measures for sending the merchants and sailors back to their homes, and also save for them any articles of the wreck.

Art. 31. When sailors have run away from French men-of-war

or merchant vessels, the consul or captain will give notice to the local authorities, that they may exert themselves in seizing and delivering them over to the consul or captain. But if any Chinese criminals take refuge in a French dwelling, or hide themselves on board a merchant ship, the local officers will then send information to the consul, that after having clearly investigated the crime, he may use means to seize and send him to the Chinese officers. No protection (to outlaws) ought to be given on either side.

Art. 32. If in future China is at war with any other country, the central empire will not prevent the French from carrying on their commerce, or from trading with the hostile nation, unless a blockade be declared to disable (vessels) from entering. All legal articles may be exported from China to the country with which it is at war without any hindrance, or any difference in the ordinary trade.

Art. 33. Perfect equality and etiquette shall in future exist in the intercourse between officers and public men of both countries, according to their designation and rank. Great French officers, no matter whether they correspond with the great officers in or out of the capital, will use the word communication (照會). French officers of the second rank will in their official letters with the great provincial Chinese officers, use the word statement (仲陳). The great Chinese officers will write to them under the term of making known (劄行); and the officers of both nations possessing equal rank will correspond on equal terms. Merchants and plebians of either (country) on stating any complaint will all use the word petition (稟). When a Frenchman has to refer any case to the Chinese local officers, his petition and letter must be transmitted through the consul, who will examine, whether the expressions are reasonable and proper, and if not, change them or give back (the paper). If any Chinese have a petition to transmit to the consul, they will do this through the local officers to be managed in the same manner.

Art. 34. If in future the emperor of the great French nation has to send a letter to the court (of Peking) the resident consul of the emporium will take this dispatch and present it to the great minister who manages the foreign affairs of the five ports. And if there is not a great minister over the five ports, it will be transmitted to the governor to forward the same. If any national letter is sent in return it will be done in the same manner.

Art. 35. If there are any clauses in the regulations, which on a future day the emperor of the great French nation wants to have

changed, twelve years after the exchange (ratification) of these regulations must first elapse before this can be done, and then new negotiations may be entered into with China. But if there are any other provisions settled with other nations and not contained in those clauses arranged by the French, the French consular officers and people cannot be constrained to observe them. Yet if the central empire confers especial favors, extensive benefits, considerable exemptions and protections, which other countries obtain, France will also participate in them.

ART. VI. *Christianity in China; its claims to be received by the inhabitants of the empire, with reasons for its propagation on the part of Christendom.*

CHRISTIANITY, in its purity, is from God. Its precepts and promises—the invitations is gives, the penalties it imposes—all just and equitable, are designed expressly and solely for man, and form for him a perfect rule of life. As a code of ethics, the Bible is in no point defective, and in none redundant. Without it, man has but a dim and feeble light, by which to find his way through the dark mazes of this world. With it, his path is made so plain, that he need never err. In whatever sphere he moves, public or private, whatever his calling or duties, if he follow the plain instructions of Holy Writ, his thoughts will be pure and elevated, and his conduct, just, benevolent, and unblamable, before both God and man. The decalogue, and the royal law, with all the precepts of the New Testament, he will hold sacred and endeavor religiously to obey. He will abhor not only idolatry and the high and dreadful crimes of murder, slander, and such like; but he will dread, and strive to avoid all the secret sins of the heart,—pride, covetousness, &c. Men who take the revealed will of God for their guide, will see and feel that they are not the mere creatures of time, and that their relations are not those merely of man to man. They will see and know, that they are the offspring of the Most High, and that he who died on the cross for the redemption of the world is their only Savior. They will see, and understand too, that every word and work, with every secret thing, will be brought to light at the tribunal of Jesus,

when at the last great day he shall come to judge the world and to close the drama of human life.

Standing with you, Christian reader, at that point in the world's history—standing there in imagination,—we cannot but be serious. The scenes of this mortal life have all closed. Time is no more. The earth and heavens have passed away. The judge is on his throne. Raised from the dead, and assembled with the living from the four quarters of the earth, all the sons and daughters of Adam stand in one vast multitude, awaiting their last sentence. In a little time, the final separation will take place—the righteous will be glorified and made happy forever, the wicked covered with shame and made eternally miserable. Then the value of the Bible and the gain of godliness will be seen and known. Then—looking back to 1845, we shall see that China was an idolatrous nation. Both its rules and people, and the learned and the ignorant, were the worshipers of false gods Their temples were not for the Most High, but for deified heroes, and the creatures of imagination; and nearly the whole of its three hundred and sixty millions of souls have come up to the judgment seat in the character of gross idolaters, covered with sins that must forever exclude them from the paradise of God; for the unjust and the filthy must so remain, and receive their portion with hypocites, unbelievers, and "whosoever loveth and maketh a lie." But stop. . . . .

Happily, *this final* sentence has not been passed. The year 1845 has but just commenced. To these three hundred and sixty millions of idolaters, the God of heaven still grants time for repentance. The Bible,—the gracious proclamation of his will,—comes to you, inhabitants of China, with every possible claim to be received. It is a legacy of mercy, a bill of rights, a code of laws, from the court of heaven. It is not a human devise; but a sacred writing, made by inspired men, guided by the Almighty, the God of the whole earth. In this book he reveals his character, with a system of government holy, just, and good. In it, too, we have "the mystery of godliness," and see our everlasting Father giving up his own dear son to die as a ransom for the soul. For you, inhabitants of China, as well as for others, the son of God has died. He has procured balm for all your wounds, and remedies for all your diseases. The dreadful stains of sin he can wash away, and destroy the sting of death. The religion of the Bible, Christianity in its purity, is a sovereign remedy for every ill. Not so the religions of your country. These are all false and hurtful. Confucianism has no power to remove or

abate the maladies of sin. Budhism and the ethics of Láutsz' are equally powerless, for all purposes of good. They are merely human devices, not of God, but against him, and lead their votaries to serve the wicked one, to the dishonor of their maker, and to their own everlasting shame and ruin. The Bible has claims to your attention because it ministers to your welfare, and because it eminates from the universal sovereign, our Almighty Father, and demands for him universal homage and universal love. In the strictest sense, you are Jehovah's offspring, and he has a perfect right to your obedience and love; but these by your idolatry you have withheld from him, and given to those who are no gods; and by doing so you have forfeited your heirship and incured the penalty of eternal punishment. But now a day of merciful visitation has come; the Bible is in your language: and copies of it, if you please, can easily and speedily be so multiplied, that none shall be left uninstructed. Will you now receive it? Will you follow its precepts? Will you accept its invitations? These are pertinent and serious questions, and will soon be put to the test. So we expect. The signs of the times, and both the promises and providence of God warrant this expectation, and the belief that upon you, inhabitants of China, the awful responsibility will soon be laid of accepting or rejecting Jehovah's gracious proclamation,—the Bible,—given in mercy for the instruction and consolation of all the children of men.

And now, Christian reader, what kind and what degree of responsibility in this matter rests with you, with us, and with all the inhabitants of Christendom? The people of God—professing Christians—have it in charge to publish the gospel to all nations. The reasons for the accomplishment of this, on the part of Christendom, deserve the most serious consideration. And to this consideration we shall endeavor from time to time to draw the attention of those who as Christian philanthropists feel an interest in the welfare of this great portion of the human family. It was our wish to have added here a few paragraphs, but space and time are wanting; and for the present, therefore, we leave the subject, hoping the reader will give it the attention it demands.

ART. VII. *Comparative view of six different versions in Chinese of John's gospel, Chapter I. verse 1st.*

THERE are extant at least six different versions of the whole or parts of the New Testament in Chinese; and the entire book is now undergoing a further revision. Of the six versions, subjoined, the 1st is that found in the British Museum, a copy of which was brought to China by Morrison; the 2d is that made by Morrison; the 3d is that by Marshman; the other three were made by persons now engaged on the new revision.

						6	5	4	3	2	1
帝	共	共	神	神	懷	元	元	元	原	當	當
永	在	在	又	又	且	始	始	始	始	始	始
在	道	道	其	其	言	已	有	有	已	已	已
道	即	即	言	言	爲	有	道	道	有	有	有
者	乃	乃	爲	爲	神	道	其	其	言	言	言
即	上	上	神	神		其	道	道	而	而	而
上	帝	帝				道	與	與	其	其	言
帝	也	也				與	上	上	言	言	在
也						上	帝	帝	偕	偕	神

This plan, of bring together for comparison the different versions extant, has been suggested to us by a friend, and it is worthy of the attention of those now engaged in the work of revision. In these versions two important words occur, regarding which the translators have differred in opinion: the first is λογος translated *yen* 言, by some, and *tau* 道 by others; and the word θεος translated *shin* 神 by the older and *sháng tí* 上帝 by the more recent translators. At present we prefer *táu* and *shin;* and shall be glad to hear the opinions of others on the subject. We also prefer *yuen chí* 元始 to either of the other phrases for the word "beginning."

ART. VIII. *Journal of Occurrences: treaties with Great Britain, France, and the United States; affairs at Peking, Shanghai, Ningpo, Kúlàng sú, Canton, Macao, and Hongkong; Protestant missions in China.*

For the translations of the three treaties, given in this number, we are indebted to correspondents and friends: and we trust it will also be in our power, before this volume closes, to add the originals, to the second and third,—that of the first having been already published. The translatior of the second treaty, in a note, has the following remarks: "in the 34 articles, the United States are designated as the *Hoh Chung Kwoh*, the literal meaning of which characters is either, "the united all nation," or "the union of all nations;" they do not, however, in any sense express the "United States." Throughout the treaty, when wishing to point out other nations, the character *kwoh* is used, meaning a nation; which character is also used in the English treaty, when designating England as a nation, being the same as the last character of the national designation of the United States of America. In the 34th article the character *kwoh* is used to express each state." We wish the translator would, at his convenience, give us the proper characters for the "United States of America," which will oblige us very much.

Ere this time we presume the emperor of China has signified his approval of the French treaty; and we have no doubt that both it and that with the U. S. A., will be ratified by the two respective governments in the west.

At Peking, so far as we can learn, pacific counsels still prevail, with the sincerest purpose to fulfill all the provisions of the new treaties. And if ministers understand the true interests of this country they will persevere in this policy; and cultivate the friendship of foreigners. They have perhaps less to fear from without than from within. There is, however, no small danger on both sides. To steer clear of Charybdis and Scylla must needs require much skill and energy. The Chinese are now fully within the current of foreign influence, and with it they must keep on. Ministers—some of them at least—see this. But should the old popular and hostile feeling towards foreigners again get the ascendancy, his majesty will soon find himself in a "sea of trouble." Whether peace is to be preserved or not, we hold one thing certain that in a very few years foreign ministers will be resident at Peking.

The Gazettes continue the usual detail of minor occurrances—such as appointments, deficits in the provincial revenues, malversations of petty officers, robberies, &c., &c.

At Shánghái, from all accounts that have reached us, it would seem that the foreign commerce is likely, at no very distant day, to become very great.

At Ningpo the prospect is far less encouraging. Still we think Ningpo will have an extensive trade, in the course of a few years after the evacuation of Chusan.

Kúláng sú, it is said, will be evacuated in course of February, and the troops all removed to either Chusan or Hongkong. At the close of this year, Chusan is also to be evacuated.

At Canton there has been, with a good degree of political quiet, considerable commercial activity, Kiying doing his best to preserve the peace and meet the wishes of all parties. We see that a long memorial has been laid before the emperor, proposing the immediate removal of the obstructions in the river below Canton. It is exceedingly desirable that these should be immediately removed, as they are continually causing great inconvenience and much damage to life and property.

Macao, if we must believe current reports, is likely, at no very distant period, to enjoy more than its pristine quietude. For it is said that its houses and harbors will soon be frequented by few except the Portuguese. Still Macao is not to be despised. It has a fine climate, and many commodious residences.

Hongkong, for the time being, is becoming more healthy and prosperous: at least, houses, in great numbers, are rising in every part of Victoria, and the roads and streets are being extended and improved. The troops are said now to enjoy better health than at any previous period since the island was occupied.

Politically and commercially considered, the various parts of the Chinese empire, to which our knowledge extends, are in a condition that is tolerably satisfactory. Not so when morally and religiously viewed. In all parts its morals are corrupt and its religions false. But we see—or think we see, the dawning of a better day. The time is near at hand, when the Land of Sinim is to be visited by the dayspring from on high. We indulge the most confident hope that, in a few years, the good providence of God will prepare a high way, through all the length and breadth of this empire, for the gospel of peace, and China be blessed with the benign and happy influences of pure morals and true religion.

The following we believe is a correct list of the persons now connected with the Protestant missions in China.

At Macao, are, Rev. A. W. Loomis, Rev. M. S. Culbertson, Richard Cole, printer. *At Canton*, Rev. Peter Parker, M. D., Rev. I. J. Roberts. *At Hongkong*, Rev. J. L. Shuck, Rev. T. T. Devan, M. D., D. J. Macgowan, M. D., Rev. Dyer Ball, M. D., Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D., James G. Bridgman, Rev. James Legge, D. D., Rev. W. Gillespie, Benjamin Hobson, M. D., Rev. S. R. Brown, Rev. A. P. Happer, M. D., Rev. George Smith, Rev. T. M'Clatchie, Rev. W. M. Lowrie, (Rev. W. Dean, and S. W. Williams, absent). *At Amoy*, Rev. William J. Polhman, Rev. E. Doty, Rev. John Stronach, William Young, William H. Cumming, M. D., J. C. Hepburn, M. D., Rev. John Lloyd, (and Rev. D. Abeel, absent). *At Ningpo*, D. B. M'Cartee, M. D., Rev. R. Q Way. *At Shánghái*, Rev. W. H. Medhurst, D. D., William Lockhart, M.R.C.S.

Date Due

Ap 19 '45			
Ap 27 '45			
F 4 '46			
NO 2 '55			
2 weeks			